BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 54,744.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th June	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	...	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Cal	cutta
E. Merton Hall	—	..	..	Augt. 2
K C. City of Benares	June 30	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	..	..	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
B. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
K C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
K C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS. 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon 14th June	noon.
DUMBA	1,695	Thur 10th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 14th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st July 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badessich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS,

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	"	81,349
Annual Income ...	"	1,406,762
Assets ...	"	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
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BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the approach of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs.	15/8
"	7½ "	"	22
"	9 "	"	30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7¼ ins.	Rs.	26
"	8½ "	"	36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches .... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ...... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., {BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

ICES

IN

CHOICE VARIETIES

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY

AT

PEARSE & CO.'S

RESTAURANT,

Apollo Street,

BOMBAY.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, Is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. F STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	14,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are [illegible] to [illegible] expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS,
KEYMER, LONDON. LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg,
Bombay,
Karachi,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Colombo
Penang,
Thaiping (Perak),
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manilla,
Cebu (Phillippines)
Hongkong,
Foochow
Saigon,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.
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BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Milk Scones

at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder —one part to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes in every tin.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
98 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 8th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their Cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent, Rubattino Co.

No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1909, the TIMINGS of the Passenger Trains on the Main Line and Branches and of the Local and Suburban Trains between Colaba and Virar on the Broad-gauge Section of this Company's System, will be REVISED.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will NOT RUN until further notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th June, 1909.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Rampart Row, Fort, on MONDAY, 14th June, at 7 p.m., when certain alterations in the Society's Rules will be proposed.

JOHN CAMERON,
ALEX S. CRICHTON,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their FIRST ORDINARY MEETING, to be held in the month of August, 1909, or on such day thereafter, as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the Public Street known as CHANDANWADY.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation, or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary, at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said Office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1909.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam; separate Tenders and Specifications to be submitted for each description offered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 3RD JUNE, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.
E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A.,
(London).

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
BHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the up-platform lines, just opposite the Grant Road Station, the very valuable and artistic latest design household furniture, such as telescopic large and small dining tables, real Morocco lined arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, meatsafe, Ice box, marble top chipandale table and teapoys, fan design tapestry lined drawing-room suites in 10 pieces, one bric-a-brac sofa with centre mirror to match, marble top hall chiffonniers and ornamental cabinets, Curzon gents' and ladies' low and easy chairs, revolving and plain top office tables, office and billiard benches, fancy tile-top teapoys and jardiniers, plate glass book cases, mahoganised double bedsteads, made to order, mirror back wardrobe and almirahs, marble top dressing and washand tables, also open carved furniture, large and small velvet piled hall carpets, kerosene oil Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, curtains, one first rate mahogany solid brass frame upright grand cottage piano by Bluthner imported by Rose & Co., garden plants, medical instruments, microscopes, one full size enlarging camera, old Chinese flower vases and jar, gas and electric fittings of the Bungalow, gramophone, 2 Jost's typewriters, one Singer's nearly new sewing machine, (one Elaborately blackwood richly carved "Zoondh" almirah separated into 5 pieces, good for England or the Museum), etc., etc., the property of a deceased Lady.

Also a consignment of 400 cases of superior well known makers' paint of all sorts of different colours.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1909.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder: cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application. to "A. B. C." C/o, this Paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy: over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ON VIEW.—"BONAFIDE SALE" of Artistic Furniture, Cabinet Sets of Drawing Room Suites, Roll top office table, carpets, Bluthner Cottage Piano, Gas fittings, one Blackwood richly carved Zoondah Almirah, old China Jars, etc., etc., at the up platform line, opposite the Grant Road Station. Sale on SUNDAY, the 13th June, 1909.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET PORTION of a FLAT, in the Fort, Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 1751, care of this Paper.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 1 9, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED FOR CALCUTTA.—A good GOANESE CUTTER, chiefly for Ladies' Tailor made Dresses and Habits. Must be first class. Apply stating terms, etc., to Box No. 1772, care of this Paper.

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EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.

LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience.

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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. HAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS
ROWLANDS ODONTO
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE
FOR PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS 20 HATTON GARDEN

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay. All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own Chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THROUGHOUT THE
LENGTH AND BREADTH
OF THE COUNTRY.

KESHRANJAN
The Cause of The Beautiful Hair

KESHRANJAN
REIGNS SUPREME.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is unparalleled.
KESHRANJAN is unprecedented.

KESHRANJAN—The ladies' choicest dressing, perfumed and medicated Hair-oil.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Rs. 1-5.

KUTAJARISHTA or Specific for Dysentery radically cures Dysentery accompanied by fever, anasarca, and other complications. In dysentery, with anaemia, a feeling of weakness, bloody stools, accompanied by severe griping pain, frequent motions, loss of appetite, &c., it acts like a charm. It can be safely administered to patients of all ages. In the dysentery of old age it can be safely said that it is the only infallible specific. Price for two boxes of pills and one phial of mixture (to last for two weeks), Rs. 3; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or windy body, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure, Rs. 20-0; Packing and Postage extra, Rs. 1-8.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER;
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
N. B.—TELEGRAMS "KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made Coventry Cycles, warranted for ten years [illegible] from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9 Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, [illegible] Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in [illegible] Active Agents [illegible] MEAD CYCLE CO. DEPT. 890 LIVERPOOL.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S. N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1*s*. 3¾*d*. to 1*s*. 4$\frac{23}{32}$*d*.
ALSO
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1909.

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Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

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A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
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PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
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Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

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Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
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On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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*For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-8
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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 9TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/2	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	98 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 11/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/4		1/8
do. in New York ...	52 3/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21	·01	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2	·01	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 p c	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5/8	1/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 3/4	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £100,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d.

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	...Moderate demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	12,000
Mid-Americans	... 5·81+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9-16—1-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·65 +02	5·70 +01	5·68 +02	5·67 +02	5·65 +01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·64 +02	5·64 +02	5·65 +02	5·65 +02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	14,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	12,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do to Continent... ...	12,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·35—10

Futures—Month of July 10·72—17 } Declined owing to Commission houses liquidating and to bearish private crop reports.

Do. Oct. 10·71—06

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·94—18

Do. do. Oct. 10·70—09

Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 7-8—June-July—London—Done.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 7-8 June-July—Sellers—Firmer.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—Nominal—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—43 1-4—July-Aug.—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 3-8 June-July—Antwerp—Done.

Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Value.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-2 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 3-4—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7 1-2d.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 11 1-4d. Buyers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [9TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
4 Bars Silver ...	Rs. 83,400	Karachi	C Valiram
1 Bundle Rupees	670	Busreh	A R A Dosary

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	5	5,677
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	2	2,007

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	5 per cent.	„	27th May.
Bank of Bombay...	5 per cent.	„	3rd June.
Bank of Madras ...	7 per cent.	„	2nd June.

Money :—

Borrowers for 3 months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., 1s. 3 31-32d. demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. In one or two quarters Bank Demand for this mail was quoted at 1-4. The Credit rate was general at 1s. 4 5-32d. but there were few sellers. Far Eastern rates were easier in sympathy with the decline in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d to 1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1-2

Government Paper :—

There is no change in this market. The rates opened at 94-5 for cash and the settlement on 30th June, and closed thereat. There has been absolutely nothing done during the day. The Calcutta rates were reported as 94-5 for ready and 94-4 forward delivery within a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·5	} Steady.
1st Settlement ...	„ 94·5	

Bullion:—

Silver in London declined yesterday 1-8d. the quotations being 23 1-4 for ready as well as forward delivery in 2 months. There were advices that the market was dull in the absence of buyers but that sellers were not pressing. The quotation in New York also fell 1-4 cent at 52 3-4. The market locally opened at 62-6, exduty, for June settlement, went down to 61-12, but improved at the close to 61-14. The decline was due to the sales by the bazaar and the absence of buyers, in consequence of which the budla difference was quoted 4 annas against the sellers for June. A large business was placed during the day.

Bar gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	6
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	8	9
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	14	9
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The easier advices from the American markets have caused a decline in New Crop rates, but there is still little enquiry except for early delivery Bengals. "Satta" rates are easier owing to rain. In ready cotton there is very little doing, as reporters are almost out of the market and mills are buying only quietly. Closing rates are as under:—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	261	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	253	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	237	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Damargaum Pulgaum	230	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	224	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	224	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	208-9	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	215-16	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	207-8	„ „
F. G. M. G. Bengal	181	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	14,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·81 —04	5·66 —04	5·64 —04	5·63 —04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·61 —04	5·60 —04	5·60 —04	5·61 —04	5·81 —04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
September ... — ...	„ 8 9 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 7 2 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„ 7 12 6
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 7 10 0
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	„ 7 12 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

June-July ... ... Rs. 10 4 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet and easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 32 0 0
June-July	Rs. 6 8 0 R. T.

Tone,—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

July-August ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R T.

Tone—Easier.

WHEAT.—

The market is firmer with more enquiry.

We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs. 6 2 6 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	„ 6 8 0
Soft Red	„ 42 0 0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,470
India	76 1-4
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2
Mills :—	
Crescent	105
David	423 3-4
Kohinoor...	750
Manockji Petit	3,222 1-2
New Great Eastern	200
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	495
New Mofussil	735
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co	182
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	352 1-2 to 355
Central India Mining	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Marcks & Co.	1120
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	8,021 bales.
Wheat	29,332 cwts.
Linseed	6,080 „
Rapeseed	24,796 „
Gingellyseed	1,683 „
Poppyseed...	10,486 „
Groundnuts	54 „
Castorseed	4,905 „
Rice	5,643 „
Myrabollams	3,629 „
Cottonseed	6,993 „
Mowraseed...	807 „
Gram	8,269 „
Joowar	137 „
Maize	nil

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 9th June :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 6 9	£0 8 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 11 6	£0 14 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 3	£0 9 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 5¼	£0 0 10½
Glenrock, Ind.......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 3 9	£5 8 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
N Anantapur			£0 9 0	£0 11 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 0	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 3	£1 13 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£5 0 0	£5 [illegible] 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

THE statement of traffic of Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the month ending 31st March, 1909, amounted to Rs. 10,205, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year, of Rs. 425. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st March, were Rs. 29,825, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,764.

THE statement of traffic of Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the month ending 31st March, 1909, amounted to Rs. 23,694, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,500. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st March, were Rs. 76,368, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 458.

THE statement of traffic of Tapti Valley Railway, for the month ending 31st March, 1909, amounted to Rs. 88,731, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,490. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st March, were Rs. 3,64,664, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 68,646.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BULSAR.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—June 5, at Bulsar, the wife of G. G. Henderson, I. C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PORTEOUS—JACKSON—June 5, at St. Mary's Church, Masulipatam, by the Rev. A. E. Goodman, Ernest Roland, youngest son of Colonel Chas. A Porteous, C. I. E., late Inspector-General of Police, Madras, to Nellie, youngest daughter of the late William Godfrey Jackson, and Mrs. Jackson, of Mansfield, Notts.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 15m, High water, 3-33m., 4-17a. Low water, 9-13m., 10-53a.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 4-10.

Maxim : "Mercantile dishonesty is none the less loathsome because bedecked with the outside respectabilities of wealth, business distinction, or public eminence."—ADDISON BALLARD.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 11th, 8h. 12-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 4h. 58-3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12-8m. a.m.; in Perigee, 12th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 25th, 5.2h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 11.—English Mail Seamer "Salsette" due, 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 4-42m., 5-17a.; Low water, 10-22m.

Saturday, June 12.—Sun rises, 6h, 1m.; Sun sets. 7h. 16m, ; High water, 6-1m.. 6-22a. ; Low water, 0 3m., 11-51m.

Sunday, June 13.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 7-24m., 7-24a.; Low water, 1-3m., 1-13a.

Monday, June 14.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, ballotting for an elective trustee of the Port, 10-30 to 4 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 8-34m., 8-21a.; Low water, 1-54m., 2-20a.

Tuesday, June 15.—Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Company Ordinary General Meeting, 6 Hummum Street, 5 p. m. . "Tale of Two Cities." In aid of Indo-British and Adams-Wylie Hospital, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p m.. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 9-33m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-41m., 3-20a.

Wednesday, June 16.—Indian Manufacturing Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 5 p. m. Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 1-30 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel. The Bothwick Society Entertainers, 9-15 p. m., followed by a dance. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 10-26m., 10-4a. ; Low water, 4-15a.

Thursday, June 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 11-15m. : 10-52a.; Low water, 4-12m.; 5-6a.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—The Raja of Dhar has arrived in Bombay and put up in a Bungalow in Warden Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. "Gouverneur," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, instead of to-day, as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Giojoso	Ord Hume
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Song	The Better Land	Cowen
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette
Valse	Lousiana	Squire
Serenade	La Paloma	Hartmann

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th June 1909. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	8	2	45 p.m.	18	47
Teheran ...	9	1	15 p.m.	1	16
Suez	9	2	25 p.m.	0	26

NOTICES.

Great delay to ordinary traffic for Burmer due interruption all wires (via Arracan) (8-6-09.)

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route right (9-6-09).

As will be seen in an advertisement elsewhere in our columns the timing of trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be revised from next Tuesday. Full details will be published at the various stations on the line.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Inspector Tapsell charged one Suleman Kasam, a dealer in second-hand articles, with stealing a watch, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to Raga Bhana. The charge against the accused was that on Tuesday afternoon, he went to the complainant in Apollo Street, and asked him if he had any bottles to sell. The complainant left his room to look for empty bottles, returned with some and sold them to the accused. After the accused had left, the complainant found a watch, he had hung on a nail in the room, missing. He went in search of the accused and found him near the Sailors' Home. Suleman denied all knowledge of the watch, whereupon information was given to the Police, and he was arrested. The watch was found concealed under the accused's clothes. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Jamnadas Pranjivandas, a mehta in the employ of the firm of Messrs Dhanjibhoy B. Petit and Co., charged Pirojshah alias Fakirji Master with defalcations as a servant and criminal misappropriation of about Rs. 10,000, in the accounts of the Export Department business of the firm. Mr. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Kapadia said that the accused had explained the different items in question and that the complainant was satisfied with the explanation. He therefore begged for permission from the Court to call no evidence. His Worship granted the permission, and accused was discharged.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

VAGRANTS SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Inspector Khan charged Peter Colins with deserting from the Workhouse. The accused's defence was that he had obtained leave to go in search of work and could not return at 5 p. m. as he had been detained an hour longer by the gentleman who had given him the work. He went back to the Workhouse at 6 p.m. but was not received. The Magistrate discharged the accused remarking that being late by an hour or half an hour was not deserting from the Workhouse.

The man was then charged with being a vagrant and was ordered to be sent back to the Workhouse.

William Gordon, (24), a European, was next charged under the Vagrancy Act and was ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

THEFT FROM "COSY CORNER."

Inspector Fuller charged Phirozesha Bhicaji Dalal, a Parsi, and Dhaku Bhoju, a hamal, both servants of Mr. Hormusji Nusservanji Vakil, Solicitor, with theft in respect of lamps, carpets and other sundry articles, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Mr. Vakil.

Mr. Gazdar, Barrister, defended the first and Mr. Boyce, Pleader the second accused.

The complaint was that on the return of Mr. Vakil from Mahableshwar the first accused reported that the articles were missing from the "Cosy Corner," his Bombay residence. A report was made to the Police and the articles were recovered from both the accused.

They pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 with the option of 21 days' hard labour, while the second accused was fined Rs. 20 with the alternative of 12 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

FORT.

Before Messrs J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), and P. B. Jijibhoy.

PLYING FOR HIRE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases, many of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand, using a license other than for the conveyance for which it was intended, plying without a license and plying at a place not appointed for the purpose.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Anderson (Chairman), and S. A. Nathan.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 46 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail (Chairman), and M. H. Lalji.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

OFFICER INJURED AT OLYMPIA.

An accident occurred the other day at Olympia in the officers' jumping competition. After several competitors had made the round of a series of very heavy obstacles, including hedges, fences, and gates, Captain H. Wake, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifles, entered the arena, and after some jumping turned his horse at the central obstacle, a timbered enclosure with walls between 5ft and 6ft in height. The horse jumped in well, but instead of taking the opposite leap, turned sideways at the heavy timber to the left, and failing to clear it brought down the structure, and fell, throwing his rider with great force against the beams. Captain Wake's father, Sir Hereward Wake and Lady Wake, who witnessed the accident from the stalls, with several officers ran out on to the tan. The injured officer was attended by Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Bateson, and a preliminary examination showed that he was suffering from slight concussion of the brain, while he also complained of severe pain in the right thigh which it was afterwards found had been broken. He was taken to Millbank Hospital.

Olympia, continues the message, is almost an ideal place for a tournament of this kind, as indeed, it is for most shows that need ample room. Its good qualities are particularly noticeable on this occasion when it has to accommodate a small army with equipment, and a large muster of horses, not to mention a transport ship which nightly takes on board troops and conveys them "to the frontier" in one of the most exciting incidents of the programme.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE DESEASED WIFE'S SISTER CASE.

Refusal of the Sacrament Illegal.

DIVISIONAL COURT'S DECISION.

The King's Bench Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Bray, and Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, gave judgment on May 18 in the case of Banister v. Thompson. The case came before the Court on a motion to discharge the rule *nisi* which Canon Thompson's counsel had obtained against the attempt to put in force the order which Sir Lewis Dibdin, the Dean of Archer, had made admonishing him to retain in future from refusing the Holy Communion to Mr. and Mrs. Banister. The ground for the refusal on Canon Thompson's part was that Mrs. Banister was Mr. Banister's deceased wife's sister. The parties, who were parishioners of Canon Thompson, had been married in Montreal before the passing of the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act, but Sir Lewis Dibden considered that the Act had validated their marriage. There was a good attendance in court to hear the judgment and several representative High Churchmen among them Lord Halifax, Mr. T. A Lacey and Mr. Outram Marshall were present.

Mr. Justice Darling first read his judgment. It was a brilliant and characteristic piece of work embellished by a literary grace and touches of gentle satire. It was, he said in opening, a distasteful matter for him to have to decide a point in a secular court which so closely touched the religious conscience, but he had no alternative. He would not, however, examine at length the various cases and statistics in point. They had been brought to his attention by counsel, to whom he expressed his indebtedness, and had been reviewed by Sir Lewis Dibdin when the case was before him at the Arches. His Lordship first explained the basis of his judgment. It rested on the fact that Canon Thompson is a parish priest in an Established Church, that in that Established Church the King is in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, supreme, and that the King must according to statute law, against which no ecclesiastical canons could stand.

Having then laid down the general principle, his Lordship proceeded to deal with the legislation of Henry VIII., on which Canon Thompson's counsel had laid so much stress. Of these statues, which declared certain marriages to be contrary to the law of God, Mr. Justice Darling has a decidedly poor opinion. Views of what is the law of God in such matters was a fluctuating thing in King Henry's reign. As Lord Denman had shown in the case of Regina v. Chadwick in 1847, King Henry's prohibition only meant that a marriage with a deceased wife's sister was bad as against the law of God, because King and Parliament had so decreed it to be. Canon Thompson, after consultation with his Bishop, had repelled Mr. Banister and Mrs. Banister from the communion in accordance with the rubric that excludes "open and notorious evil livers." The Attorney General and Mr. Banister's counsel had urged that under this rubric, which under the Act of Uniformity of 1662 had the force of statute law, persons in the position of the plaintiffs could not have been repelled. His Lordship was inclined to think that notorious evil livers can be so repelled until the matter has been submitted to the bishop. He would not, however, decide whether before the Act of 1907 persons in the position of Mr. and Mrs. Banister could have been so treated. Presuming that they could, the Marriage Act of 1907 legalised their union as a civil contract, and if it did not declare it to be according to the law of God it did not declare it to be contrary thereto. Otherwise the Act would declare that a clergyman might solemnise in a church a marriage that was contrary to the law of God. Before the Act of 1907 no priest could treat persons legally married as if they were not married. The plaintiffs were now lawfully married by the Act, and therefore could not be notorious evil livers. As to the argument that though the plaintiffs might not be now notorious evil livers, yet the first proviso in the Act protected Canon Thompson, the difficulty in accepting what in some ways was an attractive explanation was that it altered the Prayer-book rubric, adding a new cause for which the communion might be lawfully refused. And more than this, if the plaintiffs could be excluded from the communion at all, as their marriage could not be annulled, they would have perhaps to be a excluded for life. And he quoted some lines from Dante in the original Italian to illustrate that mournful position. In conclusion he observed that Henry VIII. no more regarded Levitical rules than he did Papal authority. His legislation deserved much of the satire that Pascal hurled against certain theologians. The conclusion of the whole matter was that neither canons nor Levitical rules have any authority save such as they during from statute law.

Mr. Justice Bray took a different view. The basis of his judgment was that the Act of 1907 was a compromise. Ecclesiastical law was untouched but the marriages in question were made valid as civil contracts. He would not discuss whether the plaintiffs were still "notorious evillivers," holding as he did that Canon Thompson was protected by the proviso. Apart from the Act, he considered that the plaintiffs could have been excluded from the communion without it being necessary for the congregation to state that it was offended. They did not affect the plaintiffs' rights as members of the Church of England, and the Act of Henry VIII, which declared these marriages to be against the law of God was still in force. To show that it was not the intention of the Legislature to validate these unions ecclesiastically he referred to the colonial Act which had legalised these marriages, and showed how much more general and surprising was their language than was that of the English Act of 1907. His Lordship's view therefore was that so far as the clergy were concerned the old law remained exactly as it was, except in so far as the clergy chose to alter it of their own free with. He did not think that the first proviso merely protected the clergy in reference to matters concerned with the solemnisation of such marriages. It protected them in reference to anything done or omitted to be done by them in the performance of the duties of their office, and the duties of their office comprised the administration of the holy communion.

Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence agreed with Mr. Justice Darling's conclusion, but took a far stronger line. His Lordship agreed with the Attorney General in thinking that even before the Act the persons in the position of the plaintiffs could not have been excluded from communion unless the congregation had shown that they were offended. It was absurd to say that a legal marriage could constitute a proper ground for refusing the sacrament. His Lordship dwelt on the absurd results that would follow if the proviso was not restricted to matters relating to the solemnisation of the marriage. If the other view was adopted a clergyman might refuse Christian burial to persons who contracted such unions.

The rule was discharged, and Canon Thompson was ordered to pay the costs of the Attorney General and the plaintiffs. It is understood that there will be an appeal.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Massilia, June 10.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock on this evening with the following passengers. Heavy baggage to be alongside before noon on the 10th. Medical inspection at 2-15 p.m. sharp.

TO LONDON.

Dunbar, Miss H F
Vincent, Maj B
White, Miss
Yusuf Ali, Mrs, child and infant.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Avery, Mr J H
Evans, Maj and Mrs
Gordon, Mr W
Morrison, Mr T D
Milligan, Mr J H
Stewart, Lt A H
Thomas, Mr G
Taylor, Miss M K

TO MARSEILLES.

Pocock, Miss A A.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP" pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Adulterated Milk in Bombay.

The agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the month of June is published. It includes a report from the Health Officer regarding the importation of adulterated milk and curd into the city, and a Government resolution regarding the question of remedying the nuisance caused by vagrant lepers in the City.

The Executive Health Officer in his report states :—

"With reference to your of 19th March, 1909, forwarding a copy of Corporation Resolution of 1st March, asking for report as to what steps are being taken to prevent the importation of adulterated milk and curd in the City, I have to report that the various stations from which milk is imported into Bombay are as follows :—B. B. & C. I. Railway: Virar and Bassein, Nalla Supara, Borivli, Andheri and Bandra. G. I. P. Railway : Kalyan, Dombivli, Dhana, Ghatkooper and Kurla. The quantity of milk imported into Bombay cannot be accurately estimated as the open cans containing milks are treated as labelled parcels and hence no weights are declared. This milk is largely sold to sweetmeat confectioners. Imported milk sours easily as the animals are milked early the previous night so as to enable the carriers to bring the milk to the different railway stations in time for transit. The milk from nearer stations to Bombay is sold to customers and in bazars. In this connection I would invite the Commissioner's attention to my letter of 31st September 1907 wherein I reported thus:—'Milk being a perishable article can only be dealt with if found watered under Sections 415 and 416 of the Municipal Act. After taking a sample of any such milk that is brought into Bombay we have no power to prohibit the sale of that milk until the result of the analysis is known. In fact the result of the analysis is not known for some days and by that time even if we had the power of prohibiting the sale of the milk, the milk from which the porticular sample was taken has been disposed of. It is, therefore, absolutely impossible as the law stands at present to prevent the importation of adulterated milk into Bombay or of its sale. I advised that the Act be amended and extended to milk but this was not done, and at present we are powerless to prevent the sale of watered milk. Until the question is properly dealt with it will be impossible to stop adulteration of milk, ghee and other food stuffs. In my report of 28th January 1905, I have advised the establishing of milk depots in the City, and dealt at length with this important question giving my reasons for the same. The large percentage of mortality amongst infants in the City can to some extent be attributed to contaminated milk and curd supplied to the City. What we do at present is only to take daily some samples from different milk sellers and analyse them—of course this has a deterrent effect in a few cases but this is nothing as compared with the evil prevailing at present. As I said before we are powerless until the Act is amended and when this is done a staff of Food Inspectors should be appointed. The remedy is to place the milk supply under the Municipal control as in the case of meat and provide a central place where all milk should be brought, tested and then allowed to be sold. My opinion is that the Municipality should take every possible measure to prevent the importation of adulterated milk and curd and any product of milk into the City as well as to improve the local supply."

THE LEPER NUISANCE.

With reference to the Corporation Resolution, dated the 23rd November last, on the subject of remedying the nuisance caused by vagrant lepers, which was communicated to the Government by the Municipal Commissioner, a reply has been received from the Secretary in the General Department, who states :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your latter, dated the 2nd December 1908, forwarding a copy of a Resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation in which they suggest with a view to the abatement of the nuisance caused by lepers roaming about the various parts of the City, that a sub-jail may be established for their detention, probably at Trombay, the cost of its maintenance being borne by Government, as in the case of ordinary Jails. In reply I am to state that section 8 (1) of Act III of 1898, empowers Presidency Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class to send pauper lepers to a "leper asylum" established under section 3 of that Act and not to a jail. This method of dealing with lepers is, in the opinion of this Government, preferable to establishing a sub-jail for their detention as suggested by the Municipal Corporation.

"I am further to point out that a new leper asylum will probably come into existence in Poona this year, and another at Satara very shortly. With regard to the existing leper asylums Government are now considering whether it would be feasible to utilize them more fully and thus to deal with lepers locally, the Lepers Act of 1898 being applied in local areas where its operation would be useful. With this view district officers have been asked to specify the areas to which the Act could be usefully applied, and to state whether any extension of the asylums in such areas would be necessary to meet the demand for accommodation caused thereby. When in consequence lepers are dealt with in local areas, the influx into Bombay will, it is hoped, be greatly diminished. I shall inform you in due course of the measures that are taken for the detention of lepers in any asylums in the districts of the Presidency.

MUNICIPAL WATER AREAS.

In June 1906 the Corporation had passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to report whether he considers it desirable to acquire that area of the gathering grounds for the Tansa, Vehar and Pavai Lakes which is not Municipal property and, if so, what its estimated cost will be. The Municipal Commissioner has now forwarded to the Corporation copies of the reports from the Water Engineers and the Health Officer with a forwarding letter in which he states :—"I agree with the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, and the Health Officer in thinking that all possible sources of pollution of our water supply should be removed from the catchment area. For this purpose Mr. Sherring recommends in the case of the Tansa Lake the adoption of the 3 following alternative courses :—

(1) The acquisition of the whole of the land within the catchment area now unoccupied by the Forest Department with the villages therein and its conversion into Reserve Forest.

(2) Draining the villages of Khardi, Laha and Pimpalpara and acquiring the rest of the land for conversion into forest area.

(3) Acquisition of Nandgaon and Pendri and the land scored black for afforestation.

The estimated cost of each of these proposals is Rs. 3,24,275, Rs. 2,54,020 (excluding the cost of draining the 3 villages) and Rs. 55,492, respectively and it is for the Corporation to decide whether, any and, if so, which of the above recommendations should be adopted. I am of opinion that for the present it is enough to adopt alternative No. 3 as it seems to me that the villages of Nandgaon and Pendri from their close proximity to the Lake are a potential source of danger to the purity of the water and the cost involved is not large. I do not favour the adoption of the first two alternatives. As regards Vehar and Powai I approve of Mr. Sherring's proposals."

A letter has been received by the Corporation from the Government asking them to nominate a representative on the Committee appointed by the Government to report on a proposal for removing the Bandra Slaughter-house to a more suitable locality.

THE SEVA SADAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has been pleased to make a second grant of Rs. 5,000 to this Fund, the first grant of Rs. 5,000 having been made a few weeks ago. The Maharaja Sahib intends marking his sympathy with the work of the Seva Sadan again. This speaks volumes for his enlightened appreciation of the efforts being made to train a body of high-class Indian ladies for philanthropic work of all kinds, to relieve and educate all in need of help, with the view of making them self-respecting and useful members of the Society. We are glad to learn that H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur also contributes a second instalment of Rs. 4,000, and H. H. the Maharao of Dungarpur and H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Tonk give a first instalment of Rs. 1,000 each.

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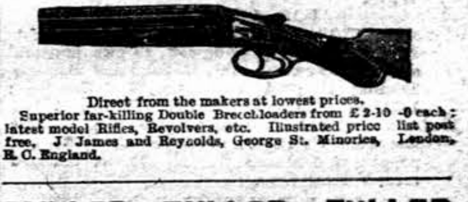

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D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Capri, 2,770 tons, Captain F. Dini, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Barotse, 2,619 tons, Captain C. Smith, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Natal, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain C. Swanson, sailed on Wednesday, for Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for Busreh, &c, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J Le Brocq, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr F. Dobson	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Lt Comdr A S Balfour	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr A.J. Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Thyne in charge	Survey St
R I M S Palinurus	Lieut Thyne in charge	Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr C Stocken	R I Marine

Foreign Navy.

Elba	Capt Cacace	Italian Man-of-War

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Courland	760	Simsoodin	Marmgoa	12-6	Bo S N Co Ld
B Clan Robertson	3104	Ody	Calcutta	9-6	F Muir & Co
H Majidi	1857	Primrose	Jeddah	11-6	B & P S N Co
H W Netravati	699	Cassum	Karachi	11-6	Bo S N Co Ld
K Budrie	1613	Collinson	Karachi	14-6	G Jeewajee
P Tokio	2481	Tarn	Hull via K'chi	12-6	F Muir & Co
P D D & E					
Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	14-6	M M & Co
P D G					
Naderi	1168	Grey	Busreh	14-6	B & P S N Co
P D C & R					
Governeur	2120	Burmeisler	Zanzibar	10-6	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Olympia	3269	Tait	Liverpool	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
2 Massilia	8250	Thomson	Liverpool	10-6	W & G & Co
3 R Rubattino	2681	Mancini	Genoa	15-6	F R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Francisco	Hongkong	17-6	Florio and R S N Co
6 Elbing	3108	Leibforth	Hamburg	12-6	Volkart Bros
7 Jumna	2692	Gibson	Calcutta	11-6	K Nixon & Co
8 Totomi Maru	2464	Smith	Kobe	12-6	N Y Kaisha
9 Kattenturn	3313	Masilens	Hamburg	13-6	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13 Persia	4198	Houghton	London	3-7	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Mac Diarmid	Karachi	11-6	M M & Co
15 Bulimba	1609	Butler	Busreh	14-6	M M & Co
16 Dumra	762	Manly	Busreh	10-6	M M & Co
M W D D.					
Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	23-6	P & O Co
8) ton Crane					
Umbalia	8426	Rait	Antwerp	19-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Capri s	Dini	Hongkong May 15
9	Barotse s	Smith	Natal, May 23

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Assaye s	Jones	Shanghai, &c
	Itinda s	Swanson	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—

Steamer Dumra, Manley, for Busreh &c.
" Bezwada, Brocq, for Rangoon &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Australian for Marseilles.
" Olympia, for Liverpool &c.
" Vancouver, for Baltimore &c.
" Capri, for China &c.
" *Salsetti, for Aden.
To Arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
26	Border Knight	Calcutta
June		
1	Brasiliana	Calcutta
3	Drachenfels	Antwerp
6	Dilwara	London
7	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
7	Perlak	Sumatra

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—8 cwts gun-metal, G Abdool Hoosen.

Olympia s—16 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 54,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—2,500 lbs drugs, R K Sons and Co; 152 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

Olympia s—25 bales skins, Max Klein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elbing s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Olympia s—16 bales hides, Max Klein and Co; 350 bales cotton, 160 cwts gram, 1,000 cwts teelseed and 4,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—50 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—452 casks skins, Max Klein; 608 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Vancouver s—6,800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—340 bales cotton and 5,000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 97 cwt fenugreak, 28 cwt mustard seed and 33 cwt oil cake, Holland and Bombay Trading Co; 54 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Umballa s—1,600 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3,000 cwt rapeseed, 4,000 cwt poppyseed, 5,000 cwt linseed, 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elbing s.—105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kadirbhoy; 500 cwts myrabollams and 52 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Kathuturm s.—620 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1,700 cwts oilseed cake, Glade and Co; 500 cwts myrabollem, R K Shah and Co; 100 cwt gum, G Sojpal; 67 bales hides, Nizamoodin and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s.—730 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s.—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 975 twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 twist M M Essabhoy, 82 cwt gum and 100 cwt olibanum, S Cooverje and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

Totomi Maru s—225 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—5 1-4 cwt ivory, H Rowji.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—150 bales Cotton, Sasoon David and Co; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1950 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—450 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

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Bombay
and NOT to the Editor.

The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.

THE NASIK SEDITION CASE.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, anticipates the probability that his sentence on the Brahmin, Ganesh Damoder Sawakar, for publishing inflammatory writings, will be revised by the Executive, so he has left ample room for reduction. Looked at from that position we find no fault with it. The offence was heinous and called for severe punishment. Mr. Kennedy has marked his sense of responsibility by inflicting such punishment and there are doubtless many people who will regard it as meet and not excessive. But, although Government is determined to put down sedition, it recognises the desirability of tempering justice with mercy, and we may almost take it for granted the life-sentence will not be carried out. As Lord Curzon is reported to have said, at Sir Bampfylde Fuller's lecture at the Colonial Institute on Tuesday, "there is a party of open sedition in India, which does not shrink from assassination and bombs, which must be met with unswerving repression. It is a mistake to imagine that it has been scotched or killed." Mr. Kennedy doubtless had these facts in his mind at the time, and his belief in the necessity for unswerving repression actuated him. We do not favour Executive interference in the course of the law and appreciate the feeling of irritation invariably created in certain circles, when what is regarded as undue leniency is exercised. But judging from Mr. Kennedy's own remarks it would appear that he contemplated the exercise of its functions by the Executive, and would probably admit that a somewhat reduced sentence may still be accounted consistent with "meeting open sedition with unswerving repression." His judgment was a very able one. It not only reviewed the facts, but considered every possible side of the case and weighed the various constructions of which the words used in the incriminating poems, were capable. No more convincing review of the case could have been written.

As to the accused's motives and full knowledge of the probable effects of his acts, there can be no misconception. He was fully aware that his action might be interpreted as the abetment of waging war against the King and as exciting disaffection. No rebellion and no attempt at rebellion; no assassination and no attempt at assassination, resulted from his publication of the poems, but that is not to be regarded as a palliation of his offence. They were published, as was shown in evidence, at a time of great political excitement—which time has been characterised by riots hardly to be distinguished from revolts. The poems contain "a mixture of religion and politics peculiarly seductive to the Oriental mind. In the East and not only there, political, social and economic discontent is apt to embody itself in a religious form, as is also the less laudable feeling of race hatred." As Mr. Kennedy observed, this is a particularly obnoxious form of political activity. "What will be the results to the accused's country, caste, religion and people, if he and his fellow-workers succeed in convincing the Christian States of the West and non-Hindu Princes of India and their peoples that every Hindu is bound by his religion to be an assassin and a rebel?" That was the trend of the accused's teaching. There may be a case for mitigation of the life-sentence, but there is none for any extensive reduction. It was urged that though the poems were seditious and incitements to rebellion, those qualities were to a certain extent veiled and the true force of the allusions escaped him. But the accused himself admitted that he knew what the poems contained before he published them, and took the whole responsibility on himself. He made no attempt to deny the malignant tendency of the teachings—which was that 'swaraj' could not be obtained except by waging war, and the publication teemed with illustrations of the manner in which independence had been obtained in different countries in Europe. The object of the defence seemed to be to place an impossible interpretation of the poems rather than to the removal of guilt from the publisher.

The evidence adduced as to the dangerous character of the accused need be taken into account when any reduction of his sentence is considered. What part he took as an agitator during the past three years does not appear. The prosecution offered no evidence, while the defence did put some questions tending to show that he had been active, but the Judge took no account of them. What he did, however, take into consideration, was the conduct of the accused subsequent to the publication of the poems. Said Mr. Kennedy: "Evidence showing subsequent conduct is relevant, because just as we may deduce the fruit from the seed so we may also deduce the seed from the fruit, but of course, the value of such evidence is apt to to be of less value than evidence of previous conduct, because people's minds change and particularly in politics it is not impossible that a man may be a loyalist, a moderate, an extremist, and be transported for treason in the same year." The accused's mind does not appear to have changed, however, unless in the direction least to be desired. His house contained a collection of incriminating documents—books on military topics, on secret societies and their methods, a treatise on the art of making bombs, on the destruction of buildings by explosives, an essay on Profulla, of a very violent type, many copies of an extremely seditious pamphlet, published in London as a counterblast to the Emperor's proclamation of November last, apparently intended for circulation, and numerous others—all strange literature for a man interested only in the publication of poems. The accused made no attempt to stop the sale or distribution of his book. There is nothing to suggest the possibility that he published the poems, innocently and in ignorance of their real character and tendency. We see nothing in the evidence, or in the plea of his legal adviser, which can in any way be construed as indicating that he erred in ignorance, that he was led astray by evil influences which he was powerless to resist. We find no plea of extraneous coercion or any attempt to prove it. In fact, so trivial is his defence, that we marvel he was not content to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the Court. We can find no ground whatever for relinquishing the policy of unswerving repression—beyond that contained in Mr. Kennedy's own words and the all-pervading desire of the British Raj to avoid appearing vindictive and to exercise clemency whenever it is at all possible.

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Jewish Colonization.

The Jewish Territorial Association is now turning its attention to the possibility of a great Jewish settlement in Mesopotamia. Mr. Israel Zangwill, who is its president, is taking a deep interest in the project and he and several other prominent members of the community have been urging all Jewish organisations to co-operate in a big effort to secure its establishment. Mr. Zangwill seems very sanguine of the prospect of success, but we wonder how the Turkish Government, which already has more than enough to occupy its attention, would view the prospect of the arrival in their territory of a big Jewish colony armed with all the special privileges, which it seems would be required by the settlers. Mr. Zangwill apparently has not entered into great detail, but his "great self-protecting colony" dumped down amongst the conflicting interests of the Turkish Empire, while it might mean several things, would surely for one of them mean trouble. It is evident that the Turks themselves have an eye to the development of Mesopotamia, and they are hardly likely to relish the idea of being supplanted by a Jewish settlement. The late Sultan had noted the fruitful possibilities of this territory, and some time ago he asked Sir William Willcocks to report upon it. Sir William, in due course, reported that at a cost of less than £7,500,000 more than three million acres of land, a region of nearly 5,000 square miles, in ancient Chaldea can be made available for settlement and will produce revenue of nearly a million pounds a year. This sounded promising enough. Sir William having entered into a five years' engagement with the Turkish Government and with a credit of £100,000 has commenced the work, and the scheme has passed into the hands of the Minister of Public Works in Constantinople. Mr. Zangwill strongly urges that the Jewish people shall undertake the development of the country, and by a contract with Turkey provide the capital, the labour and the population for the work of regeneration. He says Jews have already been invited to settle in the country, but "the Turkish Government must allow them to form a great self-protecting colony before they could accept the invitation"—quite a different thing. Mr. Zangwill adds that if the plan prove practicable, it will have the sympathy of influential Jews, and the official organ of Zionism welcomes the idea. Quite so, but will the proposed settlers be so enthusiastic? We presume that the "influential Jews," already mentioned, have no intention of going to Mesopotamia.

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India in England.

While the delegates at the Press Conference preach to Peers and Premiers—to whom they reply in platitudes, "prancing Pro-consuls," apparently with a view of attracting pressmen, prate of politics. Mr. Banerjee drew on his imagination somewhat when he said the Press in India was averse to unrest. A section is, but another section is responsible for sedition and anarchism. Let not that be for a moment forgotten. Meanwhile Sir Bampfylde Fuller at the Colonial Institute raises a futile protest against the India Councils Bill and Lord Curzon seeks to terrify people at home, by foreshadowing a catastrophe which will never come. Of course the vast majority of people have political aspirations and desire solely to be left alone. Lord Curzon has been a long time making this discovery and we venture to say that if he had made it during the first few years of his Viceroyalty there would have been much less unrest than has been the case. His Lordship's reference to the ominous hush, he thinks he detects in India, need cause no alarm. The rustling of trees he anticipates will not be caused by anything more than the four winds of heaven. British Government in India will outlive the youngest of us and the views prevailing in India will not be permitted, either now or later, to develop into anything incompatible with the existence of the British Government in India. Of course, Englishmen would spend their last shilling and sacrifice their last man before handing over to destruction this imperishable jewel of the Crown. So would many Indians—more to-day than fifty years ago. The way to deal with those views was indicated by Sir Bampfylde Fuller who, however, is not so enamoured of the proposed enlargement of the Legislative Councils as we should have expected, considering the line of his present argument.

◆

The Keeper of the Crown Jewels.

The office of Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of Londone is one that is much coveted, and it is noteworthy that the late Keeper and the new both passed through the Indian Mutiny. General Sir Hugh Gough entered the Bengal Army in 1853 and General Sir Robert Low a year later. After the Mutiny, however, Sir Robert saw service in various parts of India. He was in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and six years later was in the Burmese War. In 1895 he commanded the Chitral Expedition with signal success and in 1898 was placed in command of the Bombay Forces. This post he held until 1903, since when he has been on the unemployed supernumerary list. His work in the Chitral Campaign earned him his G.C.B. General Low was in the march with Lord Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar, and it has since been written of the Chitral Campaign by an authority that "since Lord Roberts made his famous march, the Indian Army has perhaps taken part in no campaign so rapid, brilliant and successful as the operations which resulted in the relief of the sorely pressed garrison of Chitral."

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay, will consecrate the Church of England new portion of the Sewri Cemetery at Sewri, on Monday the 14th June, at 4-30 p.m.

It is said that Sir Edward Baker will hold a Conference at the end of July or the beginning of August, when the Ranchi College scheme will be fully considered.

The breach on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway at Kurseong has been restored, the Mail having come through yesterday only eighteen minutes late.

We understand that it has now been decided to abandon the dependence which has hitherto been placed in Arab sires for Government horse breeding purposes in Burma and to revert to the pure indigenous stock. The Arabs will be gradually sold off and attention concentrated upon the improvement of the Burmese pony.

Brigadier-General Lewis Hall, C.B., Commanding the Southern (Wellington) Brigade, had to undergo recently a very serious operation in the General Hospital, Madras. General Hall's many friends will be glad to learn that thanks to a sound constitution and skillful treatment, he made a rapid recovery and was discharged from Hospital a few days ago.

A scheme is understood to have been sanctioned for strengthening the Subordinate Police establishments in the Madras Presidency.

Britain consumes 47,000,000 cwt. of meat a year, 120lb. per head of the population, said Mr. Hooker, at the Royal Statistical Society. Only 54 per cent. of this, he added, is produced at home.

About a quarter of the Danish population over sixty years of age receive old age pensions, and a Consular report says that both the number (70,445) and the average amount of the pensions are increasing.

The great foghorn, recently established on the Bass rock, has not disturbed the myriads of sea birds which annually nest there, and with one species, the kittiwake gulls, there is a marked increase in numbers.

"Heart failure due to cold," was returned at an inquest at Swanage, as the cause of the death of Captain Montagu James, of the 98th Regiment, Indian Army, who died suddenly after swimming out to some rocks to get sea-bird's eggs for a boy collector.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., at the dinner of the Playgoers' Club at the Hotel Cecil, referred to an early statute under which actors found wandering were liable to be branded through the right ear, and said that that was the reason so many members of the theatrical profession wore their hair long. They wanted to conceal that particular decoration.

We regret to record the death, recently of Mr. William Guthrie Strang, an Electrical Engineer, who has been working for some time past for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Perambore. Mr. Strang, who had spent some years in South Africa, was a man of good physique, so when he was recently stricken with illness, it was hoped that he would make a good recovery. However, a sudden change for the worse took place on Saturday and he passed away at about 1-30 p.m. The funeral took place in St. Andrew's Cemetery, the Rev. J. Horne Stevenson, M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, officiating. There was a large gathering of mourners, among whom were several of the higher officials of the Railway with which Mr. Strang had been connected. The deceased was only thirty-one years of age.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN AND FRENCH OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, May 21.

Several meetings have taken place of late in Berlin, at which employes of the State, above all teachers and post-office officials, have expressed their dissatisfaction with their material position. Especially sharp criticisms were levelled at the Prussian Upper Chamber, as the delay in increasing the salaries of officials was attributed to that body. The violent speeches of these officials raised hopes in the breasts of the Social Democrats, and were recorded in France with a certain amount of satisfaction. The Social Democrats hoped to find new recruits for the party among the ranks of the dissatisfied officials; the joy of the French is understandable enough, as France has suffered much of late from official strikes, and because it is feared that in that country the future will bring still more serious and difficult revolts among the officials, more especially among those of the post office and the railway.

It can therefore be understood how a great French newspaper came to interview the leader of the discontented German officials. The French correspondent had however a somewhat disagreeable disappointment. The German official declined in any way to associate himself with the attitude taken by his French colleagues in fact he criticised the latter's behaviour with some severity. He also dashed any hopes that the Social Democrats might have of gaining fresh recruits to the ground, by saying that the German officials would never join the ranks of the Social Democrats, with whose revolutionary ideas they had nothing in common.

It may be claimed that this was merely the point of view of one single official, and as such had little or no importance. Those who are in touch with German official classes know that not even the discontented members of this class would ever dream of endeavouring to gain their ends by revolutionary means, nor of joining the Social Democrats. In a country owning such a vast army of officials as Germany, there is naturally a tolerably large number of men who, for various reasons, have to resign their posts. Nevertheless, nobody ever heard of one of these dismissed officials having joined the ranks of the Social Democrats. The whole German officialdom is absolutely loyal to the State, although the complaints of this class, as to insufficient renumeration are not entirely devoid of justice.

In France this feeling of loyalty to the State among officials has been greatly shaken, as has been proved by the strikes and by the general inclination to fraternise with the socialist Party. This forms a great danger for the Republic, more especially as it is the post, telegraph and railway officials who are not to be relied upon, and as the reliable working of these means of communication is not only essential to the maintenance of trade, but is absolutely necessary for national safety. A strike of railway or telegraph officials may render a country absolutely defenceless, as such a strike would materially delay mobilisation. Consequently, the heads of the present French Government will certainly do well not to give way to the demands of the postal and railway officials, who have gone on strike, and to treat the leaders with severity. The question is, of course, who will prove the ultimate victor in this struggle for power.

THE RICHES OF POOR GERMANY.

I recently called attention to the fact that the German people collected, in the course of a few months, by means of voluntary contributions, some 15 million marks for national and charitable purposes—i. e. more than 6 millions for the Zeppelin fund, the same amount for the victims of the earthquake in Italy, and some 2 1-2 million marks for the sufferers by catastrophe in Donaueschingen and by the mining disaster in Radbod.

We now learn that the collection for the farmers, who suffered material damage from the recent floods in various parts of Germany, has amounted to over 2¼ million marks. If we add these 2¼ million marks to the 15 millions already quoted, we see that the German People has subscribed more than 17 millions, in the course of about 8 months, for charitable purposes; this sum of course takes no consideration of the innumerable millions which are collected annually from various bodies and private persons for charitable purposes. It is consequently the more remarkable that the financial reform, before the German Reichstag should meet with so much opposition. The only explanation of this fact lies in the number of parties into which the German Parliament is divided. The Reichstag boasts of 3 kinds of parties: political, economic and religious. This results in such a confusion as renders every straight-forward policy impossible, at least when any question is accompanied with complications of any kind. If an increase of 10,000 men is demanded for the Army, or a number of protected cruisers required for the Navy, these demands can either be granted or refused. In the case of financial reforms, embracing as they do a whole bundle of various taxes, and always permitting the possibility of substituting new proposals for those already made, the delay in reaching a final decision can be readily understood, more especially if we bear in mind the already quoted grouping of the parties in economic, political, and confessional sections, permitting of endless combinations.

However understandable this delay may be, it still remains equally regrettable. All those branches of industry, which may be affected by the suggested forms of indirect taxation, are suffering from the uncertainty as to whether they will be touched, and if so to what extent; this uncertainty is worse for them than if they actually knew the exact amount and form of the tax to be imposed upon them. Political life suffers no less than commercial life under this burden of uncertainty, for, nobody knows with what possible party constellations the Government may have to work in the future. Therefore it is the burning wish of the German people to be freed from the state of uncertainty under which they have been labouring for more than 6 months. The difficulty can be solved, as the German nation is wealthy enough to be able to bear the burdens, that it is proposed to impose upon it.

THE RISE IN EXCHANGE.

The rise in prices on the Berlin Stock Exchange. Just as the first quarter of the year witnessed a gradual rise in the price of stocks on the Berlin Stock Exchange, the month of April has considerably forced the pace of this rise, and brought about an average price which has not been touched for years. This can be seen clearly from the figures quoted in the "Frankfurter Zeitung." Prices fell during the first three months of the preceding year from 99-10 to 98-69 and continued to fall in April to 98·36. In the January of this year prices already stood at 10·124; February and March saw a rise to 101·45 and 101·85. The returns for April show the enormous improvement of 103-17. This is the more remarkable as there has been no lack of political disturbances and of individual disappointments in the various dividends declared. The explanation does not alone lie in the optimism of the public, but is also caused by the vast amount of capital seeking investment.

The figures, showing the quotations for half of the stocks dealt in, give the amount of business done on the Berlin Stock Exchange. According to these, stocks bearing a fixed interest changed hands, during the month of April to the value of over 42 milliards, and dividend stocks to the value of nearly 10 1-2 milliards, making together nearly 52 1-2 milliards. In order to point out the importance of the Berlin Stock Exchange with regard to the international market, it must be borne in mind that by far the largest sum (18 2-3 milliards) consisted of foreign State and Municipal loans, and not less than 4 3-12 milliards of foreign railway debentures. Under these two headings we have a great increase in percentage; in the case of foreign loans, it amounted to 1.82 of the nominal capital, with an increase of value of over 355 million marks.

The optimistic view of the Berlin Stock Exchange concerning the coming industrial development is reflected in the prices quoted for dividend stocks. The unexpectedly favourable balances declared by the insurance companies have enabled their shares to show a rise of 12·78 per cent. Closely following on this comes the chemical industry with 12·53 per cent. The mining industry and wood trade showed an increase of more than 8 per cent. metal and machinery works 7 1-2 per cent., the textile trade 5 1-2 per cent., German bank shares 2 1-4, the building trade 2 2-5, and paper factories 1 3-5 per cent. on the price of their shares.

The enhanced prices of this month give us a total increase in quoted values of 679 2-3 millions of marks, whereas, the month of April of last year brought with it a depreciation in value to the amount of 150 million marks. It is to be hoped that the optimism of the Berlin Stock Exchange may prove justified.

THE TEACHINGS OF VITRUVIUS.

The old teacher of architecture Vitruvius, expressed himself in enthusiastic terms in favour of tuff, that wonderful volcanic product, which is unsurpassed as a mortar, owing to the fact that it grows hard even in water. It has long been known that this material, if properly used, binds better than the best cement. There is no binding material to equal tuff for the construction of dry docks, quay embankments, weirs and breakwaters. The German Admiralty has appointed a specialist to make thorough enquiries as to the places where this material, the use of which was known even in olden days is to be found, and as to its physical properties. The result is worthy of notice. In the first place it has been shown that tuff, mixed with lime and sand, provides an excellent mortar for high buildings, and that, if mixed in correct proportions, such a mortar is absolutely reliable, even in damp climates, as the decay, which takes place inside the masonry when nothing but lime and sand are used, is not to be feared. Furthermore, it is practically in every case advisable to add a third part of tuff to cement of every kind. Thirdly there is no reason to fear that this material resulting as it does from old volcanic eruptions, will ever become exhausted. It has been proved that it forms in all parts the substratum of the volcanic layer of ashes, and that it can easily be removed from under this valueless covering. The low price (only a third that of cement), which the present small amount of this material used makes understandable can always therefore be maintained, even should this material come into general use for high buildings in the future, and provided the layer of tuff spread over the whole earth be rationally exploited.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

As will have been seen from the changes in the Indian reliefs, Sitapur is to cease to be a Cantonment for British infantry.

The Essex Regiment will move to Quetta next cold weather and their place will not be filled. This movement will give Quetta its full complement of three battalions of British infantry.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Dinanath Gangadhar and others, who protested against permission being granted for the proposed opening of a burial ground near Digi Tank at Mahim, on the ground that being in the midst of a more or less congested locality it would not only prove injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, but would also materially depreciate the value of the surrounding properties and oarts. The letter submitted that as the site of the proposed burial ground was surrounded with thick and dense cocoanut plantations, it was unsuitable for the purpose; that the nature of the soil was such that during the monsoon offensive matters from dead bodies were likely to find their way into the wells and the tank close by, and that as the site was not situated near the sea side or on an open plain, the detrimental consequences of a burial ground were not likely to be obviated by the free current of air.

It was resolved to record the letter.

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Mr. Langely, who has been awarded a State scholarship, was for eleven years a pupil of the Christian Brothers at St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, where he had a distinguished course, taking First Class in all the Government competitive examinations and winning a scholarship in the Middle and High School and on his entrance last year into the Civil Engineering class, Rookee. In this latter examination he headed the list of successful candidates, many University Graduates competing.

A Tyne ship-broking firm, being in want of a vessel on a Government form of charter for twelve months, entered into communication with agents in the South on the subject. The name of a steamer was duly mentioned, and negotiations were proceeding, when the brokers received from their agents a telegram, which was subsequently confirmed by letter, making it a condition that in the event of war breaking out between Germany and England while the charter was running, either party should have the option of cancelling the charter. The vessel was not accepted. In all charters there are general conditions with respect of an outbreak of war, but it is a most unusual thing to mention specific nations as was done in this instance.

It is stated in the "Cotton Seed Oil Magazine" that a Brahmin from Baroda (Y. J Pandit) is now in Charleston, U.S.A., studying the manufacture of cotton seed oil. He claims to have gone to America with the Gaekwar of Baroda, and to represent a Syndicate of Indian capitalists who, he asserts, are to build three large factories to deal with Indian cotton seed. There should be plenty of room for the new factories, as may be gleaned from the fact that last year India exported no less than 4,249,832 cwts. of cotton seed, valued at Rs. 1·3x crore.

INDIANS AND GOVERNMENT.

LORD CURZON'S STRONG VIEWS.

An Unreliable Link.

FEARS OF DANGER IN THE FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Lord Curzon, presiding at Sir Bampylde Fuller's lecture, said that the vast majority of the people in India had no political aspirations and solely desired to be left alone. Their long tranquillity and contentment was largely due to our success and delicacy in respecting that desire.

Referring to the legitimate desire for safe and honourable employment under Government, Lord Curzon said that there was no more earnest advocate of Indian rights and desires than himself. Where the merits of two races were equally balanced, preference should be given to the inhabitants, but there was a party of open sedition, which did not shrink from assassination and bombs, which must be met with unswerving repression.

It was a mistake to imagine that it had been scotched and killed. A wider school of thought, said his Lordship, desired Colonial self-government, to which he objected "in toto" as incompatible with the British rule in India. Such a slender link of connection would snap at the first emergency. He preferred to pause and look ahead.

Lord Rosebery, he continued, had referred to the ominous hush in Europe. Lord Curzon thought he detected a similar hush in India. He hoped that behind the hush the rustling of trees would not be heard. Unless the views, prevailing in India were firmly handled, they would grow till they became incompatible with the existence of British Government.

He was inclined to think that such a development was nearer than some imagined. Whatever happened, Lord Curzon said, he was convinced that Englishmen would spend their last shilling and sacrifice their last man before handing over to destruction the imperishable jewel of the Crown.

THE COMING MEETING OF EMPERORS.

Prince von Bulow's Comments.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Prince von Bulow's organ, in an article dealing with the meeting of the Kaiser William and the Tsar, says that Germany does not intend to induce Russia to accept new arrangements incompatible with Russia's position in relation to France and Britain, but says that her obligations will not prevent Russia maintaining good neighbourliness with the other two Imperial Powers. The article says that good results are to be expected in this respect.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN,

England's Attitude.

,LONDON, JUNE 9.

A telegram from Washington states that confirmation has been received in diplomatic circles that Britain has finally refused to participate in the International Conference for increasing Chinese ad valorem duties in return or the abolition of likins.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

Threat to Peace.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Enver Bey, interviewed in Berlin, said that Turkey would not consent to a financial settlement in Crete as she did in Bosnia.

The breaking loose of Crete would mean war. Troops could march as easily to Athens as they did recently to Stamboul.

THE AUSTRALIAN "DREADNOUGHT."

Acceptance by Government.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Imperial Government has accepted the "Dreadnought" offered by the Commonwealth Government.

THE OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW.

French Success.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The French have won the Cup at the International Horse Show at Olympia.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Nottinghamshire beat Gloucestershire by two wickets.

Lancs beat Warwickshire by an innings and 122 runs.

Middlesex beat Worcester by seven wickets.

The Australians beat Hampshire by six wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Sussex has beaten Cambridge University by eight runs.

Surrey has beaten Essex by eight wickets.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

The Navy and Foreign Policy.

INDIAN PAPERS AND OUTRAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Mr. McKenna, presiding at the Press Conference to-day, declared that the maintenance of the supremacy on sea meant supremacy on all seas alike. The Navy, he said; should be raised above party and be purely Imperial.

Sir Edward Grey, in his speech, said that our foreign policy is to keep what we have got, and to consolidate and develop it and to quarrel as little as possible with others and uphold British ideals in every part of the world. Compromise is one of the things essential. We should keep what we have got, but be moderate in enforcing our claims outside, else there would be no fair room for others.

Sir Edward Grey endorsed every word Lord Rosebery said on Saturday, regarding expenditure on armaments.

"We were," he continued, "in comparatively calm weather, but the expenditure on armaments makes it sultry. The seriousness of that expenditure cannot be overrated, but we have far too much at stake to allow our naval expenditure to fall behind-hand however great the burden."

Mr. Banerjee said that the Press of India deplored the outrages as much as anyone, but he trusted that, under the wise and conciliatory rule of Lord Morley, the trouble in India would be overcome. He reminded his audience that anarchism emanated from the West and not from the East.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Press Conference discussed the Military problems, and Mr. Balfour, who presided, declared that local forces must be controlled by the local self-governing community, but organised so that they can work as members of one force. He agreed with Lord Rosebery and Sir E. Grey that none can speak of Imperial defence without a note of anxiety, but there was no panic, We have, he said, to look to the gathering of forces and arrangement between possible foes, not with a frightened but a careful eye and recognise that the unusual language of the Foreign Secretary does not exceed the necessities of the situation.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Hastening Construction.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the next German Navy estimates will show a considerable increase for the maintenance of a reserve fleet. New proposals for accelerating the construction of fast battleships will be made in 1911.

THE FIGHTING AT BUSHIRE.

Tangistanis Repulsed.

LEADER CAPTURED.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Reuter wires from Bushire that the Tangistanis have been repulsed and their leader, Syed Morteza, has been captured and imprisoned.

THE BAREILLY MURDER.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

A Bareilly correspondent writes that a shocking double murder was committed there on Saturday night, when the Kotwal of the City, Khan Bahadur Shabier Husein and his child, a boy eight year old, were brutally put to death by some person or persons at present unknown. The outrage was of a particularly audacious character. The deceased Police officer and his boy were sleeping on the roof of the uppermost storey of the Kotwali building, and an orderly was sleeping on the lower storey. At about midnight, the Sub-Inspector on duty, was making his rounds and heard a noise. He sent one of the constables who was with him to see what had caused the noise, but the constable merely went to the sleeping orderly and told him to ascertain the cause. The orderly apparently overcome with sleep paid no attention to the order. In the morning, when the Kotwal did not respond to his orderly's repeated calls, the latter got on to another roof and from there saw that the Kotwal and his son were lying murdered, The occurrence has caused a profound sensation in the City. The deceased Kotwal was an able officer who has done excellent work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW JUNE 9.

A Bareilly correspondent writes that the entire station was shocked on Sunday by the murder of the Kotwal, Shabri Hussain, and his only son, which took place at the Sadah Police Station. The circumstances of the crime are probably unique. Deceased went to bed shortly after 11 p.m., on Saturday, the Kotwal being surrounded by a strong police guard. At 6 a.m. the Kotwal was found dead, his throat cut, while his son, a boy of eight, who was sleeping by his father's side was also killed. The crime must have been committed between the hours of midnight and 4 a.m. The Kotwal had three wounds on his neck inflicted by a sharp instrument and the boy had two deep gashes on the back of his neck. No clue has yet been found. Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the brother-in-law of the deceased, who was a Kotwal here some years ago and is now Superintendent of Police in Rampur State. The Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate accompanied the funeral procession to Imambara. The bodies were subsequently conveyed to the birth-place of the deceased in the Allahabad district.

THE KEEPER OF THE CROWN JEWELS.

Sir Robert Low Appointed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Sir Robert Low has been gazetted as successor to the late General Sir Hugh Gough.

[Sir Robert Low, who was in command of the Bombay Forces from October, 1898 to November 1903, is the second son of the late General Sir John Low, G.C.S.I, K.C.B., of Clatto, Fifeshire. Born in January, 1838, he entered the Indian Military Service as a cadet of cavalry in 1854, and was first attached to the Governor-General's Body-guard. In the following year he was engaged in the Sonthal Campaign. A year later we find him transferred to the 9th Bengal Cavalry; and in 1857, the year of the Indian Mutiny, he was appointed A.-D.-C. to Sir Archdale Wilson and served in that capacity throughout the memorable siege of Delhi. General Low, who saw service during those stirring times, took part in the actions of Budlee-ki-serai and Nujufghar, was present at the siege and capture of Delhi, and assisted in the operations in the Jhujur District. He also took part in the campaign in Central India. He was present at the second Relief of Lucknow in 1858, and was mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of Government, and was awarded the medal with two clasps. For many years afterwards he was Second-in-Command, and subsequently became Commandant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry. In 1863 he served on the North-West Frontier Expedition, and was present at the fighting at Yusufzai, and received the medal and clasp. General Low was next on active service in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-80, took part in the Zamrulkat Expedition, and for his zealous services was specially mentioned in Brigadier-General Tyler's despatch of December, 1879. General Low accompanied Lord Roberts' force on the march from Kabul to Kandahar, was present at the battle and relief of Kandahar, was twice mentioned in despatches, received the medal and clasps, and was given the Bronze Star, and was decorated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. Lord Roberts specially applied for and obtained the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Low (as he then was) as Director of Transport, and under his zealous and energetic management the Transport Service was rendered as perfect as it was possible to make it. As Chief Director of Transport with the Kabul force he drew up a plan for establishing a permanent Transport Service. He advocated a system, the expense of which should be moderate in time of peace, which should admit of rapid expansion on the outbreak of war, and which should allow of the animals being employed for ordinary purposes of commerce in the time of peace yet always be ready for active service when the State required them. General Low took an army of 36,000 of all arms, with a fortnight's food, as the unit to be treated; and he fully shared the belief that under that system transport for such a force could be raised at any time in a fortnight. Government, however, did not make up their mind to an expenditure upon Transport Service in the time of peace. General Low married Constance, daughter of the late Captain Taylor, H.E.I.C.S., in the year 1862. She died in 1900, leaving two daughters. When trouble arose in Burma General Low was selected for active service. He served in the campaign from 1885 to 1888. He commanded the 4th and 6th Brigades, Upper Burma Field Force, and took part in the reconnaisance of the Aeng Pass, He was twice mentioned in the Burma despatches, received the clasp, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath for his zealous and arduous services. In the year 1895 Sir Robert intended to go into well-earned retirement when he was again required to take the field in command of the Chitral Field Force. He conducted the campaign to a successful conclusion, and was thanked by the Government of India for his services, was mentioned in the "Gazette" of 15 November, 1895, and was promoted to Grand Commander of the Bath.]

ESCAPE OF LIFE CONVICTS.

Detailed Report from the Andamans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

The following is the official report to the Inspector-General of Police, Burma regarding the escape of five convicts from the Andaman Islands. They were Nga Po, Nga Pya, Nga Tun, Nga Naing, and Bisna convicted respectively in Tharrawady, Bassein, Mandalay, Rangoon, and Patiala. They were working at the Forest Camp in the middle of the Andamans with two police guards whom they overpowered. They got away with two rifles and forty cartridges in a forest boat on 23th May, and were heading, when last seen, for the Burma coast. Since then it had been learned that the party numbered six convicts and that seizing an opportunity five of them struck down their guards and binding them hand and foot threw them overboard into the sea from the boat and rowed away. One of the convicts, a Bengali, who did not, it is said, have any hand in the attack and disarming of the guards, seized a forest knife from the bottom of the boat, jumped overboard and with great difficulty severed the bonds of the guards and all the three swam to the shore in safety. Although the escaping convicts had rifles and ammunition at their disposal they are said to have made no attempt to use them, but continued on their course.

It is believed the boat contained certain amount of provisions and water, but although the Royal Indian Marine steamers have scoured the coast and other steamers have been keeping a look out nothing more has been heard of the fugitives.

POSTAGE IN FRENCH INDIA

Penny Rate under Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

Government have now under consideration the question of giving British Indian Post Offices, situated in French territory in India, the advantages of the Imperial penny postage scheme. It is probable that the concession will also be extended to French Post Offices in French settlements.

DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUES.

Branch Formed at Unao.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW JUNE, 9.

At a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Unao, convened on the 6th instant, a District Muslim League was organised at Unao. Ikaja Naushad Ali Khan, Hon. Secretary of the Muslim League in these provinces, was invited from Lucknow to express the aims and objects of the League in a speech. He traced the origin of the League and exhorted the Mahomedans to do their best in safeguarding their political interests. Moulvi Mahomed Anwarual Hasan, B.A., LL.B., was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Unao Branch.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

OVERDOING IT. I AM sorry to note the Mahomedans are still irreconcileable. They complain of promises withdrawn and pledges broken, with regard to their position in the scheme of reforms. A Press Note was issued, in which it was pointed out by Government that, as had been definitely arranged already, they would obtain seats on the Councils somewhat in excess of their numbers, and that this was independent of such chance additions as mixed electorates might bring to them. But they do not want to have anything to do with their neighbours. They want to have their own electorates, "from top to bottom," as Mr. Amir Ali says in his letter to the *Times*. This jealous exclusiveness, this raising up of an impassable barrier between themselves and the Hindus, strikes at the root of nationalism, not that I advocate a fusion of the races even politically. That is an impossible dream, and will be so for a good long while. I do not want minorities, great or small, to be swamped by overwhelming numbers. It is vitally important that the just claims of Moslems and other important communities should be adequately recognized. But having allowed this proposition, and in my opinion, full effect is given to it, at least, in the case of Musalmans,—it is in the best interests of the country to bring the different races together in mixed electorates. Herein we may look for the first germs of nationalism. It will be a crowning mercy, when we shall have popular members in the Councils, not so much as advocates of this or that class or interest, but as representatives of India. The day for such a consummation is far distant yet, and as the position I have taken on this question has been somewhat misunderstood, I may repeat that I fully recognize the supreme necessity and importance of allowing each class its fair share of representation. The fear that no Mahomedan, returned by a mixed electorate, will be of the right sort, besides being exaggerated, implies that such constituencies have a creed and mission of their own, which cannot be acceptable to Mahomedans, which is against their interests and welfare, and which the renegades returned to the Councils will have no shame or scruple to preach against their own community. A Hindu may not be an out and out Congressman, and, conversely, a Mahomedan may be a supporter of the Congress, but it cannot be fairly maintained, just for this reason, that neither would be a true representative of his own race, and that he would play false to the legitimate wants and claims of his own community. It is again possible to find here and there an altruist, who will be an Indian first and a Hindu or a Musulman afterwards, who will not give up to a class or party what was meant for the country. Such exalted patriots will, of course, be rare, and as valuable as rare; but not representing a class interest, they may be accounted by some people as valueless. It is not that Musalman leaders have only accused the Government of breach of faith. One of their trusted leaders has talked menacingly of "the dynamic force" at their command. I am sorry for the attitude taken by the Mahomedans, because I really like them, as a fine, manly, race. I deplore their condition and wish them to advance by fair means. But I am afraid their leaders, in their zeal to get the utmost benefit for their own people, are rather overdoing the thing, and may cause themselves some harm by creating an unfavourable impression as the spoilt children of fortune.

THE CATHEDRAL TOWN OF THE PARSIS. UDWADA is all agog over a grave question of priestly rights. It has awakened lively interest among the Parsis, because Udwada may be described as their cathedral town. It is the seat of the sacred fire, which they brought over from Persia after their overthrow by Islam, and after many strange vicissitudes and wanderings, it found at last a home and resting place in this town, where it is fed with incense and sandalwood, and kept eternally alive. Udwada is to the Parsis much like Benares is to the Hindus. Here the devout Zoroastrian repairs periodically with a liberal supply of fragrant wood to be presented at the altar and with an amount of spare cash to be distributed as doles among the officiating priests and the Mobeds generally. The priesthood lead an easy and indolent life, deriving their living, in great part, from the congenial occupation of preying on the pious pilgrims. Orthodoxy is still very strong among the Parsis, and as its representatives are in a large majority, there is no lack of devotees from Bombay and Gujarat to the most sacred of their temples all the year round. They go there from various motives,—some for the expiation of their sins, some for the accumulation of spiritual merit, and yet others for offering thanks to the Supreme Being for the fulfilment of a pious wish, or praying the Almighty for granting a cherished desire, The priests and people of Udwada are the creatures of their environments, lazy and poor, and as greedy as poor, and subsisting on alms, which they regard as their birthright. Speaking generally, there is very little education among the inhabitants and very little principle, and they are glad to make the most of the pilgrims by fair means or foul. The very priests officiating in the "sanctum sanctorum" partake of the general character of the inhabitants, and are well skilled in sleights of hand, whereby the altar fire may be cheated of some of the pieces of sandalwood offered by the worshipper. The pilgrims, on their part, have full knowledge of this clerical failing, and it is not an uncommon thing for a party of worshippers to stand sentinel in all directions round the altar, and watch the proceedings of the officiating priests, to see that their offering goes, in its entirety, to feed the fire. About two years ago, a great noise was created in one of the Gujarati dailies, owing to the theft of some pieces of fragrant wood, rare and valuable, offered at the altar, on behalf of a well-known Shethi of Bombay, and the upshot of it all was that the delinquents were found guilty and punished by the high priest. I hope I shall not offend my Parsi friends, when I say that Udwada furnishes an example of the cynical saying, "Nearest the church, farthest from God."

A CLERICAL DISPUTE. A CLAIM put forward lately by a priest to participate in the presents received at the temple, has provided Udwada with its latest sensation. I find that the hereditary right of officiating at the altar is held by nine priestly families, the representatives of each performing the sacred rites for an appointed period, and dividing the moneys and other presents received during the period among themselves. The claimant, in the present instance, asserts that he belongs to one of these families, and that he has consequently a right to a proportionate share of the dues which go to that family. The claim is vehemently denied by the other side, who argue that even if he was justified in claiming kinship, he had forfeited all his rights, because they had never been exercised or enjoyed, for a space of fifty years and more, either by himself or his forebears. The dispute went before the high priest, who called a meeting of the local Anjuman, but as usually happens, when a controversial question is submitted to such a large and miscellaneous congregation, the proceedings were tumultuous and no definite decision was come to. Then the Dustoor issued a decree, on his own high authority, admitting the right of the claimant, and ordering the dissenters to allow him his turn at the fire as well as his share of the income. The period covered by the claim happened to be in the Zoroastrian month of Adar, which being particularly sacred to the fire, brings to Udwada an uncommonly large crowd of worshippers, and consequently the collections far exceed the total of any other month during the year. This circumstance has only served to aggravate the vehemence with which the claim of the new-comer is repudiated by his opponents. They have also questioned the authority and competency of the Dustoor to intervene in a civil dispute, and they had threatened to prevent the claimant from an exercise of his supposed right by force, if necessary. There was a great fear that on the fateful day, there might be a serious row, and some heads might be broken; and precautions were taken by the Police to avert a breach of the peace. But the crucial moment has come and gone, and there was no affray, because the other side has decided to seek redress in a Court of law, rather than take the law into their own hands. The issue of this momentous struggle is awaited with much interest by the Parsis.

DION.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

Resumed Hearing.

THE Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, was again crowded yesterday afternoon, when the case of alleged thefts from the Government Dockyard was resumed before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600. George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji, and Olivera, Pleaders, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji, Solicitor, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused), and C. H. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

Mr. Walter C. King, Assistant Constructor at the Dockyard, who was re-called by Superintendent Sloane said he had seen the contents of the three barrels which were the subject of the charge, and they consisted of pieces of brass, brass borings and copper piping. Materials such as these were used in his department and when not required they should be returned to stores, the defendant Burn being responsible for them. Such materials, which were the property of the Government of India, were never sold to the public. He had made a search, for the spring-scales which he had seen in Burn's office, but had been unable to find them. These scales had usually been put in a corner of Burn's main office.

Superintendent John Stanford, in charge of "A" Division, which includes the Dockyard, was called formally to prove that the defendants Henry and Willis were Police officers, stationed at the Dockyard under him, and that they were in posession of copies of the Dockyard rules and regulations. The witness was proceeding to give a conversation with Henry which he had on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Binning said he should object if the conversation contained anything which might be construed into an admission of guilt by his client. If Mr. Sloane gave him an assurance that it was not so, he would withdraw his objection.

Superintendent Stanford was proceeding to speak on another matter, when Mr. Binning said he should like to have an answer from Mr. Sloane.

The Magistrate: Don't interrupt the witness.

Mr. Binning: But, sir, is a witness entitled to address the Court? Is a Superintendent of Police to interrupt me when I am addressing the Court, and proceed to address you.

Mr. Binning remaining standing, his Worship remarked sharply, "If you have finished your argument, will you sit down?"

Counsel: Oh well, I won't argue it, but will you take my objection to these questions?

The witness, continuing, said he asked Henry whether he had had a pass for the carts which had gone out. No pass was produced but a statement was made.

SEIZURE OF THE BARRELS.

Mirza Mahomed Ali, Inspector of Police, said on the 31st ultimo he put two sepoys on duty outside the Dockyard gate, and in consequence of their report later, he asked Inspector Morris and other officers to accompany him to Kamatipura. They went to Stable Street and stayed there for some time; then a cart, with three barrels upon it, stopped opposite an entry leading to a foundry. One barrel was unloaded before he reached the cart and in the meantime the driver was arrested by other officers. The barrel was seized and with the cart it was sent back to the Police Station.

Mushuraf Houssein Ibrahim Ali said that the foundry belonged to Abdul Houssein Tayebji. He knew the defendant Willis and had seen him near the foundry.

Abdul Houssein Tayebji was called, but said he was too ill to give evidence, and after some argument his Worship said he would postpone this witness's evidence till to-day.

Gulam Hoossein Isaji Tajbhai, a merchant and ship-owner, said that on the 31st ultimo he saw the defendant Henry in Doctor Street, where Abdul Hoossein Tayebji lived. Henry was standing with his bicycle and said he had come to see a friend. As witness left Abdul Hussein came out of his house.

Hassan Ali Rahimji, a brass founder of Doctor Street, gave similar evidence, but was not certain of Henry's identity.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

A SICK PRISONER.

In the case in which Dasrath Gopal, (60), fitter in the Government Dockyard, and Abdul Hussein Tayebji, (38), merchant, were charged, the first accused with assisting in the theft, on the 31st ultimo of property, valued at Rs. 600, from the Government Dockyard, and the second accused with receving on the same date, the same property well-knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Patell, of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, appeared for Abdul Hussein Tayebji, and applied to the Court to release his client on bail on the ground that the state of his client's health was not good. Mr. Lang said that they had a certificate showing that his client was suffering from diabetes, and that the latter should therefore be well-cared for. His client was prepared to give any bail that the Court thought substantial.

The Magistrate: The alleged offence is non-bailable.

Mr. Lang submitted that his client should be released on bail as he was suffering from diabetes, which was a very serious disease. He also thought that the prosecution case could in no way be prejudiced by his client being released on bail.

His Worship said the question was whether in this case this was the proper Court to apply to for bail. Could this Court grant the application, or the High Court?

Mr. Lang said he thought he should come to this Court first.

His Worship said that in his opinion he had no power to grant the application.

The application was refused.

UNLICENSED ARMS CASE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JUNE 9.

The Coonoor Police seemed to have taken up the matter of prosecuting natives who do not possess licenses to have guns and firearms. This afternoon, before Mr. E.W. Legh, I. C. S., Divisional Officer, Joseph, alias Dorasamy, was placed for having a gun and not obtaining a license under Section 19 of the Indian Arms Act. Accused pleaded ignorance of the Act.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.

Advance on Previous Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 9.

The total trade of the Madras Presidency in the year 1908-09, shows an advance of Rs. 131·05 lakhs, or 3 per cent. over that of 1907-08, foreign trade having advanced by 1·21 per cent, and coasting trade by 7·30 per cent. The total trade register is greater than that of any of the previous thirty years. This fact, however, must not be taken as an indication of unexampled prosperity, inasmuch as increase largely accounted for by speculative trade in cotton piece-goods on the one hand, and by imports of grain to make up the deficiency in the local food supply on the other.

In the case of export trade, the products of the West Coast, such as coffee, copra, tea and spices, show a considerable advance.

NEW BOOKS.

THE "MODELLING OF THE CLAY," by M. Urquart—(George Bell) is a very crisply written story. The country scenery, is vividly described. Among the many people who entertain us during the story, Mrs. Mallory, the mother of the heroine, is very good. One of the present-day young mothers, much younger than her daughter, she, as a young widow with one little girl, intends to get as much out of life as possible. Succeeding fairly well she, at forty-two, marries a boy. Another character which is very real, is Dorothea. Dorothea is an only child, and cousin to the heroine Rosamond. She has been brought up by her father, whose single creed was "God and my Grandfather," for he was a firm believer in the divine right of county blood, and know the Kingswiths were the "chosen rulers of the race." Dorothea, lived and moved and had her being for her ancestors. The book, as a whole is interesting, but why the hero and heroine chose to live as they did in a caravan, sometimes in a hut, at others, is puzzling.

"THE MANTLE OF ISHMAEL." by J. S. Fletcher—(George Bell).—A story full of startling situations, in which hypnotism plays a great part. There are marvellous robberies and mysterious money matters. The principle character is Dr. Van Mildart of Harley Street. Any one liking this style of literature will welcome it.

THE "WHISPERING MAN," by H. R. Webster—(Eveleigh Nash), a cleverly written American story. Suddenly one morning a famous Dr. Marshall is found dead in his consulting-room. There is an inquest, of course, and all sorts of people are suspected. His assistant is locked up on suspicion. There is also another person, on whom suspicion rests very strongly, Miss Carr, the fiancee of Dr. Marshall's son, who was the last patient to see him alive. She had been to see him that morning to try and persuade him to sanction the engagement to which he was bitterly opposed. So clever is the unravelling of the mystery, that the actual murderer appears to turn private detective and help to run the murderer to earth. Brightly and cleverly written, the interest is maintained to the end.

"QUEEN KATE," by Charles Garvice—(Hodder and Stoughton).—This is quite a different style of book from the present-day novel. No sex question, no character sketch, but nicely written melodrama. Quite good gentlemanly dukes, and several real ladies all charming—and of course a wicked villain—but the part of the wicked villain is the one weak spot. Prince Serge is, of course, a mild villain, who believes that all is fair in love and war—and Queen Kate—such a sweet gentle, heroine who plays her part so correctly that she makes rather a muddle of two lives. But it all ends well and makes a thoroughly enjoyable book.

"DAPHNE: OR MARRIAGE A LA MODE," by Mrs. Humphry Ward—(Cassell and Co).—The chief aim of this novel is to show the harm that is being done by some of the States of America in making divorce so easy. In this case, Daphne Floyd, a rich American, marries an Englishman, Roger Barnes. After a few years she tires of her husband, becomes jealous, and finally takes her child and disappears to the States, where her ample means and a good deal of unscrupulousness gain for her, her liberty, and Roger Barnes in England, could do nothing. According to English law he was still married, but Daphne would not listen to reason. She had freed herself from a degrading marriage. She was again her own mistress to do exactly as she liked and the man in England could do the same. If the English law did not recognise the divorce, she could not help that. Mrs. Humphrey Ward has well described a most selfish, heartless woman. The final scene, when Daphne returns to the man who is still her husband, according to English law, and would make reparation for all the wrong she has done, is a wonderful piece of writing.

"AFTER THE PARDON," by Matilde Serao—(Eveleigh Nash).—The scene of this book is laid in Italy and all the characters are Italian. The subjects which the authoress has chosen, is a very difficult one to deal with. The pardon is by a husband who receives back his wife after she has left him for some time. He still loves her but—and that but is the principal part of the story—"After the Pardon" It is a very well written story. There are many sides of life. Married life is brought in and the subject is liberally treated. The authoress has thought out her subject well which is a sad one.

"A FAVOURITE OF NAPOLEON."—Memoirs of Mademoiselle George, edited from the original manuscript by Paul Cheramy—(Eveleigh Nash).—Mademoiselle George was an actress born in 1787, who left some fragmentary accounts of her life, in manuscript, which were brought at a public auction by Paul Cheramy, who now gives them to the world in book form.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Enquiry Fixed for To-day.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

A notice, circulated by the District Magistrate yesterday, says:—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division will make an enquiry into the Midnapore conspiracy case at Circuit House, to-morrow, the 10th instant. The persons named in Mr. K. B. Dutt's letter of the 27th August, 1908, as are prepared to make a statement in support of the allegations of improper conduct on the part of the Police, are asked to attend at one o'clock.

The "Bengalee" says in reference to this:—"A mixed Commission should have been appointed. The present inquiry will not satisfy the public."

RAILWAY MAIL THEFT.

Exemplary Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

Ramsoonder Singh, of the Railway Mail Service, who was prosecuted for theft of over Rs. 1,100 in currency notes, from registered covers in transit between Calcutta and Benares, was sentenced yesterday by the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, the accumulated sentence being four years' rigorous imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS TO THE FAR EAST.

Revision of Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

From the 1st July the following rates per word for Press telegrams to Japan and Korea from India (including Burma), will be introduced: Japan via Madras, Re. 1 annas 3; Korea (Chemulpo, Fusan and Seoul) via Madras, Re. 1 annas 7.

THEFT IN A MILL.

Absconding Suspects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

Currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 5,000 were stolen from the Naihati Mill. Fenton, the cashier of the firm, and Hookins, the foreman, Weaving Department, are not to be seen since the 4th instant, the date of the theft.

THE NASIK SEDITION TRIAL.

Salutary Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)]

NASIK, June 8.

Mr. C. E. Kennedy, Sessions Judge, Nasik, delivered to-day judgment in the case in which Ganesh Damoder Savarkar stands charged under Sections 124A and 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

In delivering his judgment, he said: In this case Ganesh Damodar Savarkar is committed to this Court charged with having committed offences punishable under Sections 124A and 121 I.P.C. by attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Government established by law in British India, and by abetting the waging of war against the King-Emperor. These offences are alleged to have been committed on or about the 18th March, 1908, at Nasik by the publication by the accused of a certain book of Marathi poems known as the "Laghu Abhinav Bharat Mala," and the poems objected to are those numbered 5, 7, 9, and 17 (verses 4 to 7).

The appropriate issues are:—Whether the accused published the book of poems known as the "Laghu Abhinav Bharat Mala"? Whether the poems 5, 7, 9, and 17 are such that if read by an ordinary person such reader would be incited to rebel and wage war against the King-Emperor with a view to subvert the established Government of India? Whether such a person, reading those poems, would have a tendency to develop an active dislike of the Government as constituted by law? Whether the accused, at the time when he published these poems, contemplated the two effects mentioned in the second and third issues as the natural result of such publication?

As for the first issue, publication is formally proved. The pamphlet in question was printed in Sholapur in December, 1907, and sent to accused at Nasik in March, 1908. He caused the pamphlet to be exposed for sale and certain persons testify to having bought it at booksellers. The edition was one of 3,000 copies. The accused was not the author of the poems but the owner of the copyright. His name appears as publisher. The author's name is not given. The accused admits the publication and accepts responsibility for the contents of the documents. The poems are hymns intended to be sung at the festivals of Ganpati and Shivaji.

The first poem, No. 5, is described as an old moral jest. This sort of jest has taken place over and over again from ancient times. The black god of the black people gives a beating to the "parke rakhshas."

The case of the Crown is that the continual use of the word "Kala" and its derivatives is intended to hint that the enemies of the Hindus are white, that the use of the word "parka" mean that they are foreign, and that the ultimate driving beyond the Sindhu implies that they are transmarine. The only persons now brought into contact with the Hindus who fall under the categories are the English.

The case of the defence is that the references are merely

HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL,

that the awatars are described as black because such was their colour, that "parka" does not mean foreign but hostile, and that the Sindhu is the Vaitarna or Styx. This interpretation is ingenious, but I think unsound, and I think that any ordinary Hindu reader would understand the poem rather in the way that the Crown interprets it than in the way the defence wishes it to be interpreted.

The seventh verse refers to the tenth awatar. The conditions favourable to the appearance of an awater (who is in some respects not dissimilar to a Mandi), may be deduced from the conditions said to exist at the time of the appearance of nines watars, who have already manifested themselves, and are summed up in a well known passage of the Gita. Briefly them, when "dharma" is set aside and "adharma" established the God Vishnu manifests himself in some active form in order to establsh "dharma" and set aside "adharma." What is this "dharma?" Not righteousness or morality in the abstract, the righteousness and morality as inculcated by the sacred books of the Hindus. As those books give very minute instructions for behaviour in every possible predicament, as one of the principal duties of the ruler is to enforce those rules and as many of them are not consistent with a modern state, however, superficially civilised on the model of a Western kingdom, it is impossible for the present rulers of India, or indeed for any conceivable modern rulers of India, to avoid the accusation of neglecting and setting aside "dharma." The tenth awatar according to the poet then is to appear and drive the aliens across the Sindhu. Sindhu means any large body of water and is applied to the Indus and the ocean. It is also applied to the Styx. It is clear that the poet carefully left the ultimate destination of the "parke rakhshas" ambiguous, but the word used is consistent with the exiling of the persons alluded to outside the boundaries of India. The persons referred to as likely, to be the objects, of the divine vengeance, then, are persons whose qualities are such as a pious Hindu would apply to the British, and there is at present no other class of persons to whom such qualities can be attributed. The poet therefore meant his readers to understand by the alien demons, the English. The poem therefore clearly tends to excite active dislike of the British Government whose existence implies the presence as rulers or residents of a certain number of these alien demons.

The next poem is the seventh. The title says that it is the sentiments of the people at the time of the birth of Shivaji. The title is in prose and is therefore not intended to be sung. The Aryans invoke the God Ganpati. The chorus is: O God, take the sword in they hand and be ready for battle. India is a prey to an abominable demon of dependence and all attempts at obtaining redress by pacific means have failed. The God must give up his old vahan and old arms and must also adopt a method of war by razzias. Secret combination is necessary. On obtaining a slight success the immortal kings and their sirdars will assist you. Kill the demon and give victory and the beautiful and auspicious wreath of independence to the mother earth. Hearing this invocation, the God Ganpati incarnated himself in Shivaji and killed the demon of dependence.

Is this poem a reference to the times and

CAREER OF SHIVAJI

or is it a reference to modern conditions? Historically, of course, there are no grounds for saying that the Hindus of the times of the birth of Shivaji were in any peculiar need of a deliverer. Shivaji was born at Junner in May, 1627. His father was one of the principal nobles alternately of the Nizam Shahis of Ahmednagar and of the Adil Shahis of Bijapur. His mothers' father, Yadav, was at the time regent of the decrepit Nizam Shahi monarchy and had been for many years mansabdar of 10,000 in that monarchy. It was not till 1629 that Yadav was executed by the Nizam Shah for rebellion. None of the Deccani Sultanates were persecutors of Hindus. There had been nothing of the nature of a religious war or jehad since the great day of Talikotta, two generations before. It was suggested that the demons referred to in the poem might be the Portuguese, but it is certain that the proselytsing and conquering ardour of that people had perished with their liberties long before the birth of Shivaji, and that Shivaji and the Portuguese were rather on good terms than otherwise he protecting them against the Sidis and Sawants and they supplying him with guns and ammunition. It was not until the times of Sumbaji that the Marathas attacked the Portuguese seriously.

Such are the facts, but it is perhaps not to be supposed that a patriot would have any very accurate knowledge of history, or a poet consider himself strictly bound to facts. I fear the new weapons probably refer to explosives and bombs. This poem therefore seems to me to incite its readers and singers to a rebellion against the British Government, which is described as the demon of dependence and possessed of very unpleasant qualities and to recommend measures, namely the use of secret societies, bombs, razzias, etc, such as a modern rebel would be forced to employ owing to the difficulties cast in the way of the local patriot by the Arms Act, lack of funds, and the presence of the army and Police. It is therefore an offence under both Sections. So far the meaning of the poems, though really clear is yet to a certain extent, decently covered with a minute figleaf of ambiguity.

To an ordinary man there can, however, be no doubt about the ninth. The refrain of this poem is

WHO ATTAINED INDEPENDENCE

(Swatantra) without war (ran.)"? Each verse describes the rebellion of some nation against foreign rulers. In each stanza the futility of begging or of passive resistance is pointed out. The ninth verse says: "Know it to be an established truth that no one is 'able to obtain independence without war.' He who desires swaraj must engage in 'yudde'? who obtained independence without war.?"

The defence's position is that there is a difference between "swaraj" and "swatantra" and between "ran" and "yudda." The Calcutta High Court ruled in a certain case that the word was applicable to Colonial responsible government. One is not obliged to accept the ruling of a High Court on a general question of etymology or history. All I deduce from that judgment is that the particular speech included such a definition of swaraj as made it consistent with the definition of Colonial self-government. Etymologically swaraj cannot mean government by oneself. In no language, except English that I know of, is so loose a use of words modifying the principal meaning of the main word permissible. There are no sound grounds for distinguishing between "swaraj" and "swatantra." Further "yudda" does not mean passive, but active resistance. Indeed it seems identical with "ran." It would, of course be treasonable to seek the most lawful and innocous exercise of privileges by unlawful means, i.e., by waging war. The poem is therefore clearly an incitement to rebel against the King-Emperor After this there is perhaps little necessity to criticise at length the stanzas of the 17th poem. Formally it is as applicable to modern conditions as to the times of Shivaji, and the second verse and possibly the eighth, show that it is more intendod to apply to modern conditions than to the seventeenth century. The sixth verse is clearly a reference to the akhadas conducted by the illegal samitis of the present day, and though secret societies existed in the times of Shivaji, these were ostensibly for the study of the Purans and the recitation of Kirtans. Secret drilling and military exercise were unnecessary at a time when the Marathas were largely employed in the military establishment of the Mussulmans against whom the revolt was being prepared. These considerations make it clear that this poem, also the selected as well as the unselected stanzas, are an encouragement and incitement to the reader to rebel against the established Government. This completes the criticism of the poems in question, and from internal evidence I have established that their publication conditions the offences charged. It would therefore perhaps be unnecessary to go at length into the question of motive and intention. Particularly as it is possible that part of the evidence be relied on to show the motive and intention of this publication may be hereafter used to establish against the present accused a very much more formidable offence than the offence for which he is at present undergoing trial. I shall therefore deal with this question summarily.

It might be possible that it would be urged that the poems indeed are seditious and incitements to rebellion, but that these qualities are to a certain extent veiled, that the accused is not the author and that, therefore, it is possible that the allusions escaped him. Two considerations arise. First, the condition of

POLITICS IN INDIA

At the time. Secondly, the other conduct of the accused. The poems were published between December, 1907 and March, 1908. It is a matter of which judicial cognisance can be taken that from March, 1907, there was much agitation in India. In that month or shortly thereafter there were riots in the Punjab leading to deportations, on November, 1907, the Act referring to seditions meetings, was passed. During the whole of that time there were press and other prosecutions in Bengal. The agitation culminated in April, 1908, by a bomb outrage in Muzzafarpur. The condition of India therefore was such that a person publishing politico-religious poems was bound to examine them carefully to see that there was nothing objectionable in them. As for the conduct of the accused. it it curious that the prosecution has adduced no evidence to show what, if any, part the accused took in politico-religious agitation, (of which there is no lack in this Presidency) previous or during the publication of the poems. And it is perhaps still more curious that the defence did put some such questions to the prosecution witness, Maruti Pandurang, tending to show that the accused had taken considerable part in anti-Government agitation during the last three years. As there is, however, no definite information on this point, I cannot take these suggestions into consideration.

It is his subsequent conduct that the Crown depends on as far it is necessary to show conduct. I have already expressed my opinion that evidence showing subsequent conduct is relevant, because just as we may deduce the fruit from the seed, so we may also deduce the seed from the fruit, but of course the value of such evidence is apt to be of less value than evidence of previous conduct, because people's minds change, and particularly in politics it is not impossible that a man may be a loyalist, a moderate, an extremist and be transported for treason in the same year.

The evidence also, such as it is, is of a kind rather difficult to deal with satisfactorily. It is documentary evidence found in the accused's house.

The following four propositions may be laid down with confidence in respect of such documents. Possessing or writing but not publishing or attempting to publish a document, (treatise or essay) the publication of which is an offence, is not an offence, nor is it admissible as evidence of intention. This follows from the opinions of past revolution jurists on the case of Algernon Sidney.

But where knowledge is relevant such documents are relevant and useful to prove knowledge. Possession of such documents in a form obviously intended for publication is an offence of the same kind as the actual publication. This follows from Anderton's case in the State trials of 1693. Anderton was a Jacobite printer and was arrested while in possession of several copies just printed but not yet published of a Jacobite manifesto. He was executed for treason. Possessing book or books of however criminal a nature is no offence if they are intended obviously for private use. They, however, may go to show knowledge.

Three searches of the accused's house took place. The first search took place on the 13th June, 1908. This was about six months after the accused took steps to publish matter. In this search there were found several books dealing with military topics. They are mostly somewhat obsolete and second-hand; there is also a

BOOK ON SECRET SOCIETIES

showing methods of organisation and similar details. The second search took place after the accused's arrest on the the 28th February, 1909, on the present charge. The search took place on the 2nd March, and was due to a very clever and creditable piece of detective work on the part of Messrs. Nissim and Joshi. Concealed in the roof of the accused's house was found a bundle of papers of which the following are the most important:

A treatise on the art of making bombs and destruction of buildings by explosives. This is a document of about 60 pages with some plans annexed. It is obviously dictated by a foreigner, I think a German, to another foreigner, probably an Indian, and is reproduced by means of a stensil attached to a Remington typewriter.

As I have said this essay cannot be taken as showing that the accused intended to construct bombs, on sympathised with bomb makers. But it can be used to show that the accused knew of the use of bombs in revolutionary action, and that it was possible to obtain information how to make bombs securely, expeditiously and cheaply.

An essay on Profulla of a very violent type. Whether this is written by the accused himself is under discussion, and I see no need to decide the question in this case. It cannot be used to show that the accused approved of the Muzaffarpur murders or that he wished people to imitate them, but it can be used to show that he was aware of the murders and that the murderers were apologised for on the grounds that their murders were actuated by religious motives, and that their admirers inflicted on them the dubious honours of an apotheosis. For this is the tone of the whole essay. As there is no reference to the execution of Khundiram Bose, the fellow-assassin of Profulla, it is no very violent deduction that the essay was written before the execution of that person—that is to say before June 1908.

An extremely seditious pamphlet, published in London as a counterblast to the Emperor's proclamation of November 1908, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Mutiny. There are numerous copies of this pamphlet, and it was obivously intended for circulation. It could not, however, have come into the accused's possession much before November, 1908.

There are numerous private letters dated in the latter part of 1908, and the beginning of 1909. Many of them from England addressed Deshbandhu Savarkar.

A manuscript volume inscribed "Bande Mataram," "hail to freedom," and purporting to contain addresses of friends and others. It has about 68 addresses of people all over India. There were other papers which are not dealt with in the present case.

Accused says that some of the papers found in this second search were his and some not, suggesting that hey were put there by the Police or others. The part where they were found is certainly accessible from the road by a very active man, but the accidental nature of their discovery, the late period of their discovery, the fact that these were discovered in consequence of information unwillingly given by the accused and actually reavealed by the action of the accused's brother, the number of the documents and the difficulty the police, or others not concerned in the seditious movement, would have i[illegible]ed in obtaining copies, lead me at present to the conviction that they were put where they were found by the accused.

During all this time the accused made no attempt to stop the sale or distribution of the book in question.

I am therefore of the opinion that there is nothing in subsequent conduct of the accused to make it probable that he published these works innocently and in ignorance of their real character and tendency. It is unnecessary to go further and decide whether it would be

A LEGITIMATE DEDUCTION

that accused published these poems in pursuance of a conspiracy of which this publication was merely a branch. That can be decided at the time, if ever when the original third charge comes up for legal decision.

My impression is from a consideration of the offences described in the sixth chapter of the Penal Code and of the penalties attached thereto, that the framers of Section 121 had in their mind the abetment of an actually existing rebellion, but there cannot be any doubt from a consideration of the definition of the abetment that the instigation of the public generally to take part in a rebellion which is not only not raging but is also not contemplated by the inciter as likely to come off at any proximate time, falls under the penalties of Section 121.

I, therefore, agreeing with the Assessors find the accused Ganesh Damodar Sagarkar guilty of the offences charged, viz., of abetting the waging of war against the King-Emperor under Section 121 and of exciting disaffection against the British Government under Section 124A.

It is now necessary to consider the moral action of the accused. The poems were published at a time of great political excitement which time has been characterised by riots hardly to be distinguished from revolts.

The poems contain a mixture of religion and politics peculiarly seductive to the Oriental mind. In the east and not only there, political, social and economic discontent is apt to embody in itself in a religious form as is also the less laudable feeling of race hatred.

This is a particularly obnoxious form of political activity. What will be the results to the accused's country, caste, religion and people if he and his fellow workers succeed in convincing the Christian States of the West and the non-Hindu Princes of India and their peoples, that every Hindu is bound by his religion to be an assassin and a rebel?

These are the serious parts of the accused's conduct.

On the other hand it would be unfair to hold the accused responsible for events which might have followed from his poems, and which in fact follow, but which are not shown to have followed from his poems. There has, as a matter of fact, been no rebellion, and as far as I know no attempt at rebellion. There have not even been in this part of India any successful assassinations, or attempts at assassination or preparations to assassinate. For all that appears the effects of this publication have been nil.

Again it cannot be concealed that many worse articles than these were at one time published weekly by certain Marathi papers without any notice whatsoever being taken of them.

Moreover, although presumably copies of this paper were deposited with the Collector of Sholapur within a month of its printing, no notice whatever seems to have been taken of the papers until eight months had elapsed.

I feel then that no notice would probably have been taken of this publication, had it not been for the persumably unforeseen occurrence in a remote part of India of events for which there is no apparent responsibility on the part of the accused.

The law, however, gives me little option as to the sentence I must pass. Whether that sentence should be fully carried out is a question of the executive, and they will doubtless decide it on grounds that are not before me on information which is not and cannot be in the possesion of this Court.

Under Section 121, I sentence Ganesh Damodar Savarkar to undergo transportation for life and to forfeit all property to the Crown. Under Section 124A., I sen-tenced Ganesh Damoder Savarkar to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, the said sentence to run concurrently with that passed under Section 121 and the books and paper seized at the searches of the accused's house to be detained for the present.

FORGING A CHEQUE.

A Bugler Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 9.

A blank cheque form was removed from the cheque book of Sergeant-Major Turton, of the United Province Horse, Dehra Dun, the other day, and made out for Rs. 400 odd in favour of the Bandmaster of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles. The signatures were forged and the cheque subsequently cashed by Messrs. Bhagwan Dass and Co., Bankers. The fraud was soon detected and the case is proceeding. The culprit, it is believed, is a bugler of the Mounted Corps.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EXCISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

Owing to the delay which has taken place in filling up the post of Inspector-General of Excise, rendered vacant by Sir Richard Dane's departure on leave preparatory to retire ment, a report has obtained currency that the appointment was to be abolished. "The Pioneer" understands that this is not the case and that the vacancy is likely to be filled shortly.

COONOOR SPORTS.

Programme Terminated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPNDENT.)

COONOOR, JUNE 9.

A long programme of various sporting events has just terminated. All the events drew a large number of competitors from Bombay and Madras, who are now summering in Coonoor. The following are the main events:—

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

T. C. Dudell, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, beat Lieutenant Bingham, R. I. M., Bombay.

SQUASH RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

Singles Open.—L. L. Porter, beat Captain Carter, R. A. M. C., Madras.

Doubles Open.—Major Store, Dorset Regiment, Madras, and Major Fleming, beat Lieutenant Seadlan, R.I.M., and Lieutenant Vibert, R. I. M., Bombay.

Ladies' Singles Open.—Mrs Hall, Madras, beat Miss Sergeant, Secunderabad.

Boxing Tournament at Wellington has been postponed to the 16th and 17th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

There is no change in Exchange or Government Paper. The share market is steady and there is no change in values.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[PER TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The depression in the North-east of India has deepened and moved into the neighbourhood of Patna. Heavy rain has fallen on its Eastern and Northern sides. Monsoon on the West Coast of the Peninsula has strengthened and extended Northwards. Rainfall has been general in Burma, North-east India and the Eastern half of the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of Central India. Kyaukpyu had five inches; Gauhati, Dhubri, three; Darjeeling, five; Jalpaiguri, Patna, four; Darbhanga, six; Dibrugarh, Dinajpur, rnd Purnea, two; Ranchi, one and a half; Hazaribagh, Allahabad and Kotah, one; Mangalore, four; Karwar, three; Mormugao, two; Mercara and Bombay, one and a half.

Temperature remains very low in parts of the United Provinces and Central India, in which region the air also is damper than usual. Moderate to heavy clouds still exist over the whole country, except the North-west.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be general in North-east India, Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula; nearly general in the United Provinces; local in the Northern parts of Central India. Very heavy rain is probable in the Darjeeling Hills.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake, the origin of which is about 9,000 miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph yesterday, at 11 hrs. 37 mins.

RAIN IN BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JUNE 9.

The intense heat that we experienced culminated in a heavy downpour, 1·37 inches being measured in Bhavnagar. This rain extended right up to Limbdi, 89 miles, Sangad having received 65 cents. and other stations varying from 30 to 60 cents. Ranpur and Chuda received about one inch. The weather has cooled down.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

News from Darbhanga says that owing to heavy rain there is a breach in the line between Laherisarai and Ayaghat and trains are unable to run.

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·60	4 23	0 00	0·00

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (8th)	89·6	80·1	...	...
Jask (8th)	103·3	83·3	...	...
Muskat (8th)	110·8	91·6	...	...
Multan	112·3	89·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	104·9	77·9	...	...
Lahore	105·4	85·2	...	0·31
Sirsa	104·3	83·6	...	...
Ambala	98·5	82·0	...	0·84
Delhi	96·7	80·7	...	...
Agra	100·0	83·5	...	..
Mainpuri	95·3	80·0	...	1·02
Jhansi	96·5	82·5	0·88	0,38
Cawnpore	91·2	76·5	...	1·51
Allahabad	86·6	77·5	0·95	5 76
Jacobabad	117·1	85·3	...	...
Karachi	91·5	83·0	...	...
Ajmer	101·4	85·7	...	...
Jaipur	99·2	80·1	...	0·26
Kotah	100 0	79·1	0·90	1·05
Bhuj	97·1	81·0	...	...
Dwarka	89·3	83·7	...	...
Veraval	85·7	80·3	...	...
Rajkot	98·9	80·7	...	0·01
Bhavnagar Para	104·1	78·0	1·92	1·92
Surat	95·1	82·6	...	...
Ahmedabad	102·1	79 7	...	0·19
Deesa	103·3	81·4	...	...
Neemuch	99·0	77·8	...	0·92
Indore	95·6	77·1	...	1·71
Jubbulpore	97·5	80·3	...	0·15
Saugor	99·1	79 0	0·03	0·19
Hoshangabad	103·1	83·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	93·2	82·1	...	0·05
Akola	102·2	82·1	...	0·52
Amraoti	100·3	81·8	...	...
Nagpur	102·6	83·8	...	0 62
Chanda	101·0	82·5	0·01	1·15
Raipur	93·2	77·6	...	1·97
Bombay	88·6	77·8	1·55	4·03
Ratnagiri	86·3	75·4	0·81	9·61
Mormugao	82·5	75·7	2·01	5·92
Karwar	81·3	73·0	3·00	16·08
Malegaon	...	...	...	...
Ahamednagar	92·9	71·5	...	0·32
Poona	90 5	74·3	...	1·25
Sholapur	91 8	72·9	0 08	7·52
Bijapur	87·2	71·2	...	4·07
Belgaum	77·3	67·6	0·38	3·29
Aurangabad	95·2	72 2	...	0·08
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	91·8	74·7	...	3·15
Mangalore	84·2	70·4	3·97	17 28
Calicut	85·3	74·6	1·02	16·50
Cochin	86·7	76·3	0 55	12·34
Colombo	86·0	79·0	...	1·24
Masulipatam	101·3	82 2	...	1·50
Bellary	91 0	75·8	0·02	0·02
Cuddapah	97·7	77·1	0·08	1·93
Madras	102·5	83 0	...	0·09
Bangalore	81·3	65 8	...	0·27
Coimbatore	88·4	70 8	...	0 99
Trichinopoly	98·1	79·3	...	...
Negapatam	103·4	81·0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Day temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect in the central and eastern districts; night temperature continues in slight excess in the North and the South-West Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been confined to the southern districts; Allahabad has had 0·95 inch and Jhansi 0·38 inch. Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues in moderate to large excess. Temperature has risen very slightly and is still generally low, the deficiency in the maximum being 19° at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·90 inch of rain. Skies are clear in North Rajputana and Upper Sind, heavily clouded in Lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is lower than usual in parts of Rajputana; night temperature is in defect only at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para records 1·92 inches of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the whole division. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports a light fall of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature continues lower than usual in the north-east and east; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·55 inches, Ratnagiri 0·81 inch, Mormugao 2·01 inches and Karwar 3·00 inches. Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is norma except for a defect in the maximum in the South Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has received 0.38 inch of rain and Sholapur a very light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen on the West Coast to the south of Bombay, the falls to-day being heavier than yesterday. In Kathiawar, Bhavnagar Para is the only station reporting rainfall. Local showers have fallen in the South United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the Central Provinces. In Deccan only isolated falls have occurred. Skies continue heavily clouded on the West Coast; elsewhere cloud has decreased slightly.

The barometer has fallen moderately to briskly in the Punjab where pressure is in defect; over the rest of the reporting area the barometer has risen and gradients between Bombay and Colombo are slightly steeper than yesterday. The depression to the east of Allahabad has disappeared.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in the Deccan and the United and the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

PAY OF MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

The Sub-Committee of the Corporation appointed by the Joint Schools Committee to consider the petitions of Marathi, Gujerati and Urdu teachers have submitted their report as under. The scale of pay of trained teachers in the Committee's service was originally that fixed by Government, which is in force throughout the Presidency. But in order to meet the requirements of Bombay, it was raised on two different occasions by the Committee with the sanction of the Government and the Corporation. There has been an increase of 25 per cent. in the maximum salary of the teachers. The Sub-Committee earnestly, considered the advisability of recommending a further increase but after a consideration of all the circumstances, they came to the conclusion that the present scale of pay should be continued. Even if an increase of Rs. 5 were sanctioned over the existing scale, it would entail an immediate addition of Rs. 15,000 per annum to the expenditure, which would increase proportionately as more trained teachers are employed. And the Sub-Committee are not, on financial among others grounds, prepared to recommend any increase in the salaries of these teachers. The Municipality has sanctioned the payment of local allowance to its employes and if it were also to be paid to the teachers at the rate fixed by the Corporation, it would mean an extra expenditure of about Rs. 25,000 per annum. Grain and plague allowances are also paid to teachers who are eligible for the same and these charges will come this year in round figures to a total of Rs. 17,000.

With regard to untrained teachers there was considerable difference of opinion among the Members of the Sub-Committee. But the Sub-Committee were agreed on one point that the present minimum salary given to these teachers was miserable, and that they should be given a living wage. And they were agreed that instead of starting, as at present, with Rs. 12 (Rs. 10+Rs. 2 allowance) and going up to Rs. 15 (Rs. 10+Rs. 5) in three years, they should be given the full Rs. 15 (Rs. 10+Rs. 5 allowance) from the beginning. One Member (Mr. MacDonald) was of opinion that after beginning with Rs. 15 these teachers should at the end of another three or five years, rise to Rs. 20 by graded increments. But the other Members were not prepared to support the proposal. Another Member (Mr. Mundlick) thought that they should rise to Rs. 18 only, for otherwise the untrained teachers would be more favourably situated, for a time, than trained teachers with the first year certificate. The other Members, however did not support this proposal. The remaining two Members (the Chairman and Rao Bahadur Dhakji) were of the view that these teachers should start with Rs. 15, but get no further increase. They thought that the untrained teachers could, if they so wished, easily improve their prospects by getting themselves trained, specially when the Schools Committee were always ready to assist them by stipends for attending the Training Colleges, and that, therefore, nothing should be done which would weaken the incentive to these people to get themselves trained. They were willing to raise the minimum to Rs. 15 for the sole reason that looking to the cost of living in Bombay, such minimum was absolutely necessary. But they were not prepared to recommend any further increase in their salaries which would entail, as pointed out below, a very heavy burden on the finances and would have the effect, in some measure, of rendering an appreciable number of these teachers indifferent to the advantage of getting trained. If the starting pay of untrained teachers were raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 there will be an additional charge of about Rs. 5,500 per annum on the present establishment. If the maximum limit were fixed at Rs. 18, the additional expenditure will be Rs. 14,500, in round figures, and if it were fixed at Rs. 20, the increase will amount to Rs, 20,600. The excess of expenditure over income is met at present by the Committee from the surplus of the School Fund. When the surplus is exhausted, as it is likely to be next year, the Corporation will have to sanction an immediate addition of about Rs. 80,000 to their present contribution and with the opening of new schools and the employment of more trained teachers, the educational grant will go on constantly increasing.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, in his minute, said:—

On the whole the report is correct (as far as my views go) I wish however the approximate number of teachers (trained and untrained) should be embodied in the report. The fact that there is not at present sufficient facility for untrained teachers to get themselves qualified should be noted. My opinion is that the poor untrained teachers should have some reward in view and at the same time I wish to see the trained ones being placed on a superior footing and hence only I recommend the maximum at Rs. 18. I also can well understand that financial grounds should be considered. But, then some way should be found out to help the poorly paid untrained teachers. How that could be done, is a matter of opinion and discussion by the full Committee.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," June 11.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bowen, Mr J C and Mrs
Chatterjee, Mr P N
Graves, Maj D H Mc J
Hulseberg, Capt H and Mrs
Larsen, Mr and Mrs
Macleod, Mr N
Miles, Mr H N
Morgan, Mr A L
Nelson, Rev H W
Pimblett, Mr W B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bahadurji, Mr B N
Dale, Maj G A
Harman, Capt A R
Holmes, Capt H B
Hayward, Rev Canon
Hardinge, Capt H R and Mrs
Jinnah, Mr M
Jardine, Mr M R and Mrs
Macleod, Hon H C
Nark, Mr H R
Pocton, Lieut W J
Sayers, Mr H E S
Strangman, Mr T J
Townsend, Mr E H
Wadia, Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Cohen, Mr C W
Gibbs, Capt
Robertson, Mr L

FROM PORT SAID—Friedrichsen, Mr O

FOR KARACHI.

Hendemarsh, Mr
Hayes, Miss
Salisbury, Capt R T G

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 23 Farringdon Road London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—The first round concluded.

Private Lines, Berks, vs. Private Hudson, 15th Hussars. Lines was knocked out in the first round.

Private New, Berks, vs. Private Reid, South Lancashire. Reid led throughout and won on points.

Private Lodge, 2nd King's, vs. Driver Taylor, "R." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Won by Lodge on points.

Private Grimes, Leinsters, vs. Private Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A fairly level fight which Jones won on points.

Private Cowp, Middlesex, vs. Private Gould, Warwicks. Gould lost on points.

Driver Helsby, 6th Battery, R. F. A., vs. Private Harrison, 2nd King's, Helsby retired in the second round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Second round.

Private Poole, Warwicks, vs. Private Wilcox, Lancashire Fusiliers. A hard hitting bout in which Poole scored on points.

Private Casey, Munsters, vs. Private Brooker, King's Dragoon Guards. Brooker was knocked out easily shortly after starting.

Private Howarth, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Gunner Kinsella, No. 1, Mountain Battery. Kinsella retired in the second round.

Private Clark, Leinsters, scratched to Lance-Corporal Coughlin of the same Regiment.

Sergeant Beesley, East Yorks, vs. Private Farmer, King's Dragoon Guards. Won by Beesley on points after a close contest.

Private Cruise, West Ridings, scratched to Corporal Glover, Leinsters.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—First round concluded.

Boy Cavanagh, York and Lancasters, scratched to Corporal Charman, Warwicks.

Private Coford, Berkshire Regiment, vs. Lance-Corporal Walters, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Walters obtained the verdict on points after a good fight.

Private Mathews, 2nd King's, vs. Private Lowry Connaught Rangers. Lowry won on points.

Private Gayler, Royal Scots, vs. Private Walsh, South Lancashires. Walsh lost on points.

Private Groate, York and Lancasters, vs. Drummer Evans, Connaught Rangers. Evans was winded and counted out in the first round.

BOYS' COMPETITIONS.—First round conclued.

Boy McDonald, Royal Scots vs Boy Baxter, South Lancashire Regiment. Baxter won easily on points.

Boy Osbourne, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs Boy Willson, 2nd King's Regiment. A rough and tumble contest. Won by Osbourne on points.

Boy Gower, Connaught Rangers, vs Boy Brant, King's Dragoon Guards. Gower won comfortably on points.

Boy Mills, South Lancashires, vs. Boy Picken, Munsters. Picken retired hurt in the first round.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—Second round.

Private Jones, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Private Salmon, Connaught Rangers. Won by Jones on points.

Corporal Alford, King's Dragoon Guards, vs. Driver McMahon, "N" Battery, R. H. A. The artillery man was severely punished and only saved from being knocked out by the referee stopping the fight in the second round.

Private Chase, West Ridings, met Lance-Corporal Brander, 17th Lancers. A tedious display. Won by Chase on points after an extra round had been fought.

Bombardier Shaw, No. 9 Mountain Battery vs. Sergt. Jeffe, Warwicks. A good set to, Shaw securing the victory on points.

Private Carey, Royal Irish Regiment, vs. Private Tomlin, South Lancashire Regiment. Carey was counted out in the first round.

Private Morris, West Riding, vs. Lance-Corporal Fleming, Royal Irish Regiment. This concluded the evening's programme, when, after some hard punching, Morris was declared the winner on points.

FOURTH DAY.

SIMLA. JUNE 9.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Second round.

Private Byrne, Connaught Rangers, vs. Private Clarke, 15th Hussars. A well fought out contest, Byrne winning on points.

Private Stennings, 2nd Leinsters, vs. Private Chalk, Lancashire Fusiliers. Chalk won on points.

Private Tighe, Connaught Rangers, vs. Private Hastings, Royal Warwicks. A good give and take fight, Hastings winning on points.

Private Austin, York and Lancasters, vs. Lance-Corporal Lang, Royal Sussex Regiment. A good fight, Austin winning on points.

Private Copeland, Royal Scots, vs. Gunner Marriage, 7th Battery, R. F. A. Copeland having the better of the fight from start to finish, was declared the winner.

Private Robinson, South Lancashires, vs, Lance-Corporal Morton, Royal Berkshires. Robinson won, Morton retiring in the first round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Second round continued.

Corporal Wynman, Royal Munsters, vs. Private Robinson, Royal Munsters. Wynman scratched.

Private Saunders, Northumberland Fusiliers, vs. Lance-Sergeant Stock, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A very good fight, Stock winning on points.

Lance-Sergeant Jackson, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Gunner Popham, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A. Jackson won, Popham retiring in the second round.

Corporal Gormley, York and Lancasters, vs. Lance-Corporal Fisher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Gormley scratched.

Private O'Dea, Connaught Rangers, vs. Driver Buckley, 90th Battery, R. G. A. O'Dea won, knocking his opponent out in the third round.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—Second round continued.

Private Tyler, 2nd King's vs. Gunner Wilkinson, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A. Tyler won, Wilkinson retiring in the second round.

Private Biddle 2nd Royal Berkshires, vs. Private Hetherington, 2nd Leinsters. Biddle won, Hetherington retiring in the second round.

Bombardier Littlewood, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., vs. Corporal Thomas, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Littlewood won on points, after an extra round had been fought out.

Gunner Howes, 14th Battery, R. F. A., vs. Private Miller, Northumberland Fusisiers. Miller won, his opponent retiring in the first round.

Private Field, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Gunner Hall, No. 1 Mountain Battery, R. G. A. Field won on points.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

A Horse Show was held here to-day in fine weather. Lady Minto was amongst those present and distributed the prizes at the close. The principal winners of first prizes were:—

Country-bred Ponies.—Major T G Peacocke's Lady Sahib.

Imported Hacks.—Captain H F Wickam's Countess.

All horses over 14-2.—Lady Eileen Elliot's Abbess.

Imported weight carrying polo ponies.—Captain Learmouth's Chicken.

Light-weight imported polo ponies.—Mr. Nutting's Rosales.

Ladies' hacks.—Mrs. Mahon's Mary.

All Arabs.—H. E. the Viceroy's New Minister.

Ladies' ponies.—H. E. the Viceroy's Waitress.

Arab and C. B. heavy weight polo ponies.—Captain Learmouth's Torchlight.

Light weight polo ponies.—Mr, V. P. B. William's Proudfoot.

Jumping competition for horses.—Major Stack's Substitute.

Jumping ponies.—Major Boider's Leader.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 2nd June—His Worship Mr. F. J. Richards, the District Magistrate, to-day passed judgment in the case in which Privates Elliott and Stephenson, 1st Sherwood Foresters, were charged with house-breaking by night and theft on the morning of the 22nd May, at the business premises of Messrs. Barton, Sons and Co., and Messrs. Spencer and Co., Ltd., on South Parade. Both the accused were found guilty on both counts of each of the two charges, and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences in each case to run concurrently, and by this each accused will have to spend six months in jail. In concluding his judgment, His Worship remarked that the accused appeared to have deliberately committed the offence, with the object of obtaining their discharge from the Army at the end of their term of imprisonment.

An unusual scene was witnessed at the District Magistrate's Court this morning, when the anteroom of the Court was crowded with a variety of dogs. The matter before the Court was that of a young lady and a soldier of the 14th Hussars, who were charged by the Cleveland Town Police with keeping furious dogs to the danger and annoyance of passers-by. A variety of dogs belonging to the defendants were produced for the inspection of the Magistrate, when it was discovered that the complainant in the case could not identify any of them as the animals that had attacked or annoyed him. The Magistrate said that the Police had entirely failed to prove that the accused kept dangerous dogs, and, therefore, acquitted them. His Worship passed some seathing remarks in regard to the slovenly manner in which the Cleveland Town Police presented their cases.

Bangalore, 3rd June.—The Mails from Madras arrived here at the proper time this morning and the usual passenger trains left last night and this morning. There is no further news here of the strike.

It is said here that owing to most of the more qualified of the Sub-Inspectors of the Station Police being considered too young for promotion to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Inspector Vigor, the Local Government are in correspondence with the Government of Madras for the services "pro tem" of an Inspector. This, very naturally, is causing some heart-burning among the men in the department here, who have been waiting so many years for promotion. It does certainly seem hard lines on the local men, whose prospects of promotion are already very restricted, to have men from outside depriving them of their chances.

The arrangements in connection with the festivities at Mysore during the Birthday Week provide for nearly ten days' entertainment. The Races commence on the 17th instant and will be continued on the 19th and 22nd idem. The entries are excellent, and it is expected that the acceptances will be equally good. For the Birthday Polo Tournament the following teams have entered.—The 14th (King's) Hussars, the 13th Hussars, the 20th Deccan Horse, the 2nd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners, the Bangalore Gymkhana, the Durbar Team, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, the Mysore Local Service Lancers and possibly, the Golconda team. The Mysore Durbar team is reported to be a very formidable combination. It has been doing great things under the training of Bunni Singh, and though neither H. H. the Maharajah nor the Yuvaraj are playing this year, the team will be hard to beat. The 14th Hussars are also reported to be a strong team and all the other teams are said to be in good form, so we may expect to see some excellent polo during the Tournament. A very large number of guests have been invited, and there are to be the usual diversions during the Week in the way of Gymkhanas, Golf Tournaments, pig-sticking, tennis and the like. The S. W. Monsoon is reported to have burst on the West Coast, and this would seem to presage some rain in Mysore during the week of festivity but rain is quite the usual thing at Mysore during the Birthday Week, and it rather increases than hinders the enjoyment of the guests, as it is usually of the lightest character and cools the atmosphere considerably.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, May 29.—The Annual Show under the auspices of the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society was held this afternoon at the Government Botanical Gardens. The arrangements were very similar to those of last year, the entrance to the Exhibition tents being over the rustic bridge. H. E. the Governor and lady Lawley, accompanied by Captain O. G. Vesey, arrived soon after 4 p. m. and were received by a Committee, comprising Mr. F. H. Butcher, Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Francis, I. C. S., Mr. F. Rowlandson, Mr. Bush, Mr. George Oakes, General Baker, Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Baker. His Excellency formally opened the Show by walking over the bridge and snapping the garland of flowers suspended across. The Governor's Band played during the afternoon.

A bright, delightful dance was given in the Assembly Rooms on the 27th instant, by twenty-two girls, who chose the "Maids of Ootacamund" for their names. Each wore a pretty white and silver lily as a distinguishing badge on a white dress, with just a touch of gold. The room had been very tastefully decorated with flags and a note of red and yellow was introduced by numerous "red-hot pockers," which were most effective. Charming sitting-out places has been arranged, and everything went with a swing. It was a most enjoyable evening, and dancing was kept up gaily till 2 A. M. The music was provided by H. E. the Governor's Band.

The Gymkhana Club was "At Home" at the Golf House on Saturday, when the final stages of the meeting were gone through. In the morning Mrs. Majoribanks won her tie with Mrs. Huddleston for the best scratch score in the preliminary round of the Championship. In the afternoon a large field entered for the Mixed Competition against Bogey, when, after a fairly close contest, Mrs. Padday and her partner, Mr. P. W. Patridge were declared winners at 3 holes down. With the exception of a sharp shower in the morning and another in the afternoon, the weather was pleasant.

COCHIN.

An inteteresting case, involving certain doubts as to an important question of jurisdiction, has been disposed of by the Local Magistracy. The facts of the case are as follows: Some time ago the Singer Manufacturing Co. lodged a complaint against one of the hirers of their machines, for criminal breach of trust. The accused is a subject of the Cochin State, and he had to be arrested under a warrant of extradition served through the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin. When he was put upon his trial his Counsel contended that the British Magistracy had no jurisdiction to try a subject belonging to a foreign State since, apart from the fact of his being a foreigner, the offence was committed in a foreign country. This was one of the law points raised by the defendants. The prosecution, on the other hand, maintained that the accused should be tried by a British Magistrate, as the trust, which is a part of the offence, took place in British territory. The Magistrate, after hearing the arguments of both parties, set the accused free with the observation that a complaint should be lodged before a 1st Class Magistrate's Court in the State of which he is the subject, while during his trial before the British Magistracy, the offence charged against him was fully proved. The Company intends moving the High Court for an authoritative decision in the matter.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 3rd June.—In spite of the very uncertain weather, Monday afternoon saw most of Coonoor and Wellington Society again gathered together on Major Babington's pretty lawn, at his invitation, and also on that of the Officers attached to the Cordite Factory. The competitions on the programme were five in number, and they kept us busily occupied To those who did not compete, the "Sealed Conditions Scurry" was the most amusing, for there was much hurrying and scurrying hither and thither, to "carry out a few simple manœuvres," which consisted of gathering flowers, making nosegays, and rosettes, exchanging hats and borrowing umbrellas. After all these conditions had been successfully accomplished, and all the six "Stations" had been visited in their right order, Captain and Mrs. Shute were the winners of a charming necklace and a silver cigarette case.

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WELL-FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
[illegible]

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The "Parsi":—We have heaved a sigh of relief on learning that the Government of India have at last issued the requisite Vesting Order relating to the Tata Research Institute. A perusal of this Order necessarily gives rise to a variety of reflections. Ten years ago that prophetic Swadeshist, Mr. J. N. Tata, made a proposal to the Government of India for founding an institute of research and endowing the same with immoveable properties in Bombay, producing an annual net rental of not less than Rs. 1,25,000, "and applied to the said Government for aid and co-operation." The Government have undoubtedly extended their hearty co-operation. But whether their "aid" has been equally sumptuous is a matter of opinion. At any rate, it can safely be said that it has fallen far short of what Mr. Tata must have expected. Had the Government of India's magnanimity been at all commensurate with Mr. Tata's expectations, the Institute would undoubtedly have been located in Bombay; if not actually in Bombay, at least in its immediate vicinity. The location of the Institute in Bombay would have been but a just tribute to the munificence of the great Parsi donor, although he was too high-souled a man to insist upon anything of the kind. But the scheme had other claims upon substantial "aid" from the supreme Government. The Institute was to be an All-India academy; the only one of its kind, and the Government of India, as the custodians of the education of the people, were morally bound to do at least as much in the matter as Mr. Tata. But they have done barely a fraction of it. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings and an annual grant which will for many years amount only to about Rs. 60,000 and can "never" exceed Rs. 1,50,000, that is all the "aid" which the Government are prepared actually and prospectively to extend to Mr. Tata's Scheme. But the Government of India have not been the only sinners in the case. With one noble exception, the crowd of India Chiefs have moved not a finger to advance and consolidate Mr. Tata's great scheme. And, yet, the Institute of Research will be as much open to their subjects as to the rest of India. The exception referred to is the youthful Maharaja of Mysore. He has loyally kept up the splendid traditions of his father.

MR. SHYAMJI DISBARRED.

The "Rast Goftar":—The discomfiture of Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma of India House notoriety culminates with the decision of the Benchers of the Inner Temple to expunge his name from the books of the Society. The writer who can hurl off fiery denunciations for which "Indian Sociologist" has earned such unenviable reputation cannot take his humiliation lying down. So Mr. Krishnavarma pens hot-foot a letter to the "Times," and brazens it out with an impudence all his own. We wonder what useful purpose the "Times" intended to serve by defiling its columns with an effusion which carried its own condemnation. Presumably it thought its readers were not of a class to be affected by the hysterical phillipics from the pen of the Indian socialist. The writer was allowed to stew himself in his own juice by being permitted to let off, perhaps for the last time, a Parthian shot from the columns of the Thunderer, and the Masters of the Bench must have found additional evidence not to rue the course they had taken not a day too soon. Though seemingly indifferent to his humiliation Mr. Krishnavarma resorts to frantic efforts to make a secret of his feelings. He complains he has not been justly dealt with, for he was "not informed of any special charge," previously, as requested by him. Was there any one so blind as not to forsee the nature of the charge on which Mr. Krishnavarma was disbarred? His vitiating influence on the morals and political views of students whose prospects he has ruined for a life-time ought to have been curbed long before he took to his heels and sought refuge in France. And yet Mr. Krishnavarma talks as if he was a martyr.

A SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The "Indian Spectator":—The chief merit of the Sanatorium for consumptives which is about to be established near Dharampur, in Patiala territory, is that it will effect cures in all ordinary cases, whilst other institutions of the kind in the plains are intended to give palliative treatment. As an instance of what the Patiala pine forests do we may mention the sojourn there last year of a young Mahomedan lady of birth and position. She was suffering from phthisis, and the physicians advised a visit to the pine forest near Dharampur. When the family came over to the forest with the patient they found nothing like accommodation available. So they pitched a couple of tents and stayed there for a week. In the space of less than two months the young lady was cured, and the family went back to their home rejoicing. So far as this writer is aware, there was no drugging found necessary. The fresh, bracing, life-giving air, laden with the smell of the pine trees around; the ample, genial sunshine, and a generous milk diet, brought about the cure. The best thanks of the Consumptives Home Committee are due to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia and the other donors who have enabled them to make a start, as also to the Patiala Durbar and the officers advising them. We wish the different provinces of India would each make a grant to the Central Committee for so many cottages or towards the upkeep of so many patients.

The "Rast Goftar":—Mr. Malabari has earned grateful acknowledgments of consumptive patients in India by his project for the institution of a Home in the pine forests of Dharampur. Phthisis is one of those fatal maladies that unhappily owns no therapeutic specifics in drugs. The disease is a penalty which man pays for transgressing upon the rudimentary laws of hygiene which modern conditions of city-life promote and precipitate. The spot which Mr. Malabari has chosen for his sanitarium is located in an ideal situation combining in it all the conditions which are considered as essential for consumptive patients. It is situated on a mountainous locality near Dharampur surrounded by a forest of pine-trees and though a little out of the way, the distance would not count much with patients stricken with the dire malady in view of the prospects it holds out for recoupment of health. The sanitarium does not claim to cure patients in an advanced stage of the disease, but even to them it would come as a welcome boon if it should relieve the patients of the painful symptoms which make the last days of the life to their victims almost unbearable. The Home would receive poor patients free of all charges, whereas the rich would be admitted on the payment of reasonable fees. The Patiala State has generously helped Mr. Malabari's scheme with an almost free grant of land.

THE two old guns which Major Kemball a few days ago took out against the Afghan tribesmen, who were fighting with the Turis on the British side of the Kurram border about their respective water rights, are 2.5 rifled muzzle-loading guns which form part of the armament of the fort at Parachinar. These guns though of an old-fashioned pattern, having been introduced into India in 1879, are still useful weapons, and appear to have been quite effective on this occasion. The steps taken to design an improved mountain gun and mountain howitzer in England, are, the "Civil and Military Gazette," understands approaching completion, and the new weapons will probably largely exceed in powers those already existing.

IN a private letter, dated from Tarsus, the conduct of the British Vice-Consul, Major Doughty-Wyllie, elder son of Mr. H. M. Doughty-Wyllie, of Theberton Hall, Saxmundham, is the subject of high commendation. The writer says: "Major Doughty-Wyllie and his plucky wife deserve the highest praise for saving whatever has been saved from the massacre and pillage of Adana. It would be impossible to exaggerate their services. He was badly wounded while trying to stop the street fighting, but when trouble broke out he mounted his horse and went round for hours, saving the lives of refugees, while I saw his wife treating the wounds of poor women. She has opened a hospital, and works night and day. The old Adana is gone, scarcely one house or shop belonging to Armenians being left. The fate of the Christian village has been horrible. I have no heart for details, but there is a general feeling of security now that we have a new administration in the capital."

BY THE WAY.

GEORGE MEREDITH'S BIRTHPLACE.

The newspapers, like the biographical works of reference, have been very hazy as to the late Mr. George Meredith's birthplace, and have contented themselves for the greater part by stating that he first saw the light in Hampshire. As a matter of fact, Portsmouth, the birthplace of Charles Dickens, claims George Meredith also as one of her sons. His father, Augustus Urmston Meredith, was a naval outfitter, living and carrying on business at 73, High-street, in that town, and there the future novelist was born. The Portsmouth Parish Church register shows that the child was baptised on April 9, 1828. By the way, his grandfather, Melchisedek Meredith, was Churchwarden of the parish in 1801 and 1804, and some of the church plate extant bears his name.

MENTIONED BY MARRYAT.

George Meredith's father was the original of the outfitter named Meredith, who is mentioned by Captain Marryat in "Peter Simple," and was one of the founders over a century ago of a firm of naval outfitters which still carries on business at Portsmouth. The grandfather, Melchisedek, was described as a "gentleman," thirty-five years of age, when he was initiated as a Freemason in a local lodge in 1796. Although Portsmouth tradition is somewhat vague in regard to the novelist's father, he was evidently of gentlemanly mien, too, although he condescended to trade. There is a story told of him that on one occasion, when taking a holiday at Bath, he experienced an interesting adventure through being regarded as a count in disguise by a lady acquaintance and others. From that time onwards he was known in the town as "Count" Meredith.

MEREDITH'S KINDNESS TO YOUNG AUTHORS.

"A Man of Kent," in the "British Weekly," has something to say about Mr. Meredith's kindness to young authors, and the practical ways in which he showed it. He had an exceptional opportunity as for many years the literary adviser of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and took his duties very seriously. He was not content with reading manuscripts and giving advice to publishers. He often went out of his way to see authors to suggest improvements in their books, and to express his appreciation of whatever good he found in their work. Whoever will examine the list of Messrs. Chapman and Hall during the period that he assisted Mr. Chapman, will find much that is suggestive of the dead novelist's work.

OLIVE SCHREINER'S BOOK.

Miss Olive Schreiner when she wrote "The Story of an African Farm" made it a very long book indeed. She told "A Man of Kent" that some time after she sent her manuscript to Chapman and Hall, a gentleman called upon her, introducing himself as Messrs. Chapman and Hall's reader. He was full of praises for her genius. He recommended very extensive omissions and improvements. They were so extensive that the young authoress was a little hurt, and perhaps showed it. She was very much taken aback when she discovered later that the reader who had been so attentive and so kind was no less a man than George Meredith.

THE WILBERFORCES AND THE ABBEY!

The burial of Mrs. Wilberforce, the wife of Archdeacon Wilberforce, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, will recall to recollection the fact that Archdeacon Wilberforce's father the celebrated Bishop, first of Oxford and then of Winchester, was for a few months, from May 1845 till his promotion to the See of Oxford in the following October, 1845, Dean of Westminster. On his tragic death in 1873, owing to a fall from his horse, the public feeling was strong that he should be interred in the Abbey, in which, as a former Dean, he had the right of sepulture. He had, however, given imperative directions that he should be buried with his wife, who had died in March 1841 in Lavington, Sussex.

THE OLDEST BRIDGE IN PARIS.

The Pont Notre Dame, which is on the point of undergoing important alterations, is the oldest bridge in Paris. It was first built in the reign of Charles VI., and solemnly blessed by the clergy in 1413; but it was carried away together with the houses which lined it, by ice floes when the frost broke in 1499. A new bridge was begun at once, under the direction of a monk, Jean Joconde of Verona, and was ready for traffic in 1507. On that bridge stood the famous picture-shop of Gersaint, which had a sign-board specially painted for it by Watteau.

HISTORIC CHAIR FOR LEVEE.

Mr. Dudley, of Bognor, who possesses a "Henry VII. chair," so called from the fact that Henry Tudor reposed therein at Atherstone on the eve of the battle of Bosworth Field, is about to present it to Atherstone Parish Church. Mr. Dudley recently petitioned King Edward to sit in the chair before the presentation is made, and has now received a reply from Lord Knollys stating that His Majesty has consented to use it at the Levee on June 22.

A NEW OCCUPATION FOR THE LOAFER.

Incidentally, it seems likely that the Children Act will provide a new occupation for the professional loafer. Outside a public-house the other day a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes, I saw a father, mother, and child of four. The parents looked wistfully at the public house and doubtfully at the child, with an expression which said, "What can we do with her." A keen-eyed loafer detached himself quickly from the public-house wall and said, "You go in; I'll look after 'er for yer."

SHOULD DIVORCES BE MADE EASIER?

Mr. A. C. Plowden has something to say on this subject in the "Strand Magazine." He thinks divorces should be made easier: The Divorce Court (he says) is practically impossible for the poor, and, bearing that in mind, it is desirable, I think, that Police Court Magistrates should possess power to grant divorces, for it is almost an invitation to sin—as the law stands at present—that a husband or wife cannot obtain judicial relief without one or the other being guilty of infidelity. Marriage, too, would be made more—and not less—popular and respected if a wider door were open for escape. There is no one, Mr. Plowden adds, who is not the happier for being happily married; hence it is a status from which none would wish to escape.

RAPID TRANSIT!

In these days of rapid transit a paragraph which a correspondent sends us from a Yorkshire paper of 1760 is interesting. It is an account of a London merchant's journey from London to Dublin and back. Leaving London on Monday evening, the traveller reached Liverpool on Wednesday morning in time to catch the packet for Dublin, which city he reached on Thursday. During that day he transacted his business in the capital, and next morning sailed for Liverpool, arriving there on Saturday. Monday saw him back in London, and his journey was complete, have taken only eight days! "And," concludes the writer, "there is every reason to believe that it will be possible to beat even this performance in the near future."

HUMOURS OF THE BUDGET.

"The following mot on the Budget was being passed among Tory members in the Lobby of the House of Commons," says the "Westminster":—

> "'It encourages birth.
> It discourages death.
> It makes life intolerable in between.'

"Another humorist referring to the 7s. 6d. rebate per child which will be obtained under the income-tax, remarked that one baby equalled one dog-tax."

"I HAVE so often drawn attention to the frauds carried on under the Limited Liability Company Act that I cannot say more than I have done," Judge Edge declared at the Clerkenwell County Court. "If the merchants of this country will sit down under an Act of Parliament which enables business to be so carried on, then the sooner credit is abolished by Act of Parliament the better."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVEL WALKING COSTUMES.

Since common-sense has been allowed to prevail in the matter of walking costumes, the short skirt for street wear has become an accomplished fact, and we see no more of those inelegant and futile struggles to make two hands to do the work of four, with which we were only too familiar, a short time ago. No longer need we try to hold up a long train, from both sides, and at the same time perhaps carry a purse, a handkerchief, and a card-case, to say nothing of a sunshade, or an umbrella, with possibly a harmless, necessary parcel into the bargain. Fortunately these struggles are over and done with, and although the dressmakers and tailors still sternly refuse to provide us with pockets, the short walking-skirts, at all events, leave our hands free, and if only on that account they should be welcomed gladly. That a gown of this description can be perfectly graceful is conclusively proved by those one sees every day. Fairly full pleats at the side and back give a certain amount of desirable amplitude to the perfectly plain skirt, while the long three-quarter coat is also made in a very comfortable semi-fitting shape. An elaborate soutache decoration adorns this graceful coat, composed of many little rouleaux of the same Shantung silk. These are becomingly grouped in the fashion shown in our sketch, and arranged in such a way that after starting just below the waist-line at the back, they form long points on either side of the coat in front. A similar trimming passes round the shoulders and is continued as far as the waist. Here also there is a very becoming roll-collar of black satin. A dainty blouse of crepe de chine, in the same shade of leaf-green as the Shantung silk, is revealed where the coat opens in front. It is prettily tucked and finished at the throat, with a white glace silk tie and a Peter Pan collar of fine white lawn, edged with lace. Very characteristic of the mode of the moment is the large hat of leaf-green rustic straw, which has been sketched with this Shantung coat and skirt. It is lined underneath with white straw in the same rough plait, and trimmed round the crown with a wreath of dark green leaves, caught here and there with small bunches of rather bright pink roses, surrounded by clusters of forget-me-nots. Shantung in its natural tone of biscuit-colour will be very much in demand for coats and skirts during the next few months, made up in various graceful styles, all of them more or less simple, and very generally arranged with a touch of black upon the coat, in the shape either of a black satin collar and cuffs or possibly a design in black soutache braiding, and some bright jet buttons, placed on the sides of the coat, in groups of three, with attendant loops in satin.

EVENING FROCKS FOR A BRIDAL TROUSSEAU.

A very delightful evening gown, draped with statuesque folds, and destined for one of the brides of June, is made in a rich soft satin in ivory-white, lined with rose-colour, so that the tint of the lining shines faintly through the white satin and gives it, in certain lights, a shot effect. The white satin draperies are folded across the figure from the right shoulder back and front, in such a way that they leave visible an under-bodice of pale pink chiffon veiled with very fine silver lace, and embroidered with crystal and silver bugles. One short sleeve is of this same silver lace over pink chiffon, while the other is merely a scarf-drapery of white satin. A diamond clasp holds the folds of satin in position on the left hip, whence they hang in straight folds to the feet, falling apart, however, to the extent of some three our four inches to reveal an underskirt of pink chiffon, veiled with silver lace and embroidered with bugles in crystal and silver in the same way as the under-bodice. Another very lovely gown, intended for the same wearer, is of pale turquoise blue satin, with a wide band of silver lace insertion to outline the hem of the skirt, and a Princess corsage, defining the waist-line closely, and bordered round the decolletage with soft draperies of silver lace. Over this pale blue satin Princess frock, a beautiful tunic of fine platinum net will be worn, almost entirely covered with a very elaborate embroidery, consisting of conventionalised floral designs, traced out in many shades of palest blue and green, and worked on a background of dull gold and oxidised silver thread. This tunic is made without sleeves, but it is continued over the shoulders in the form of wide bretelles, embroidered in the same way, in pale blue and green, on a gold and silver background.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th June 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th June 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	809026	23256562	24065588
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	173240	4607821	4781061
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	28181	547420	575601
Baran-Kotah Ry	40·80	4899	14594	19493
Total...	2950·94	1015346	28426397	29441743
Actuals for corresponding week ending 6th June 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	880321	22401799	23282120
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	255429	5680132	5935561
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	23035	674730	697765
Total.	2908·08	1158785	28756661	29915446
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	—71295	+854763	+783468
I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—82189	-1072311	-1154500
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+5146	—127310	—122164
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 40·80	+ 4899	+ 14594	+ 19493

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Mar. 31.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th May on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,45,000	3,55,000	4,000	5,04,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	287	704	8	999
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	31,00,048	61,95,743	1,01,185	93,96,976
Total for 22 weeks	32,45,048	65,50,743	1,05,185	99,00,976
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,61,954	3,17,962	1,506	4,81,422
Per mile of Ry...	321	631	3	955
Total to corresponding date...	34,56,884	58,96,566	84,401	94,37,851

Increase for the week..........Rs. 22,573
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,63,125

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th May on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	400	800	10	1,210
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	46	1	70
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	9,283	11,176	46	20,505
Total for 22 weeks	9,683	11,976	56	21,715
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	646	653	2	1,301
Per mile of Ry...	37	38	......	75
Total to corresponding date...	11,302	[illegible]	87	23,409

Decrease for the week..........Rs. 91
Do. to date ....Rs. 1,694

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

"LOVE WATCHES."

It is a pretty comedy this, that Miss Gladys Unger has adapted from the French of Robert de Flers and Armand Caillavert, and, given time, may settle down at the Heymarket into a success. At all events, one hopes it may, if only for the sake of pretty Miss Billie Burke, who throws so unsparingly her youthful enthusiasm into the part of the jealous little Jacqueline, and works so earnestly and with such a winning spirit of hopefulness to shine as a comedienne of the emotional order. But it is just this girlish buoyancy of hers—this tom-buoyancy, if I may be allowed to call it so—that handicaps her efforts. Emotion does not spring easily or convincingly from the heart of an actress who is as pretty as a peach and as plump as a partridge; sighs are not of her system, nor tears of her temperament. It is obviously Miss Billie Burke's mission to be happy, and to look it and to attempt nothing more serious in the emotional way than the expression of a naughty little girl's "nasty temper." The sunshine of comedy is Miss Burke's element; and she improves that element while she is in it.

JACQUELINE.

As the forward little maid from school of the first act of "Love Watches," Miss Billie Burke is a delight without a single blemish on it. Nothing could be more prettily done than her frank and free confession of love for the handsome young Count Andre de Juvigny (admirably played by Mr. Julian L'Estrange)—a confession made to the astonished Andre himself; and one might search in vain for an actress more capable than she of expressing truthfully and naturally the changing moods of a newly-engaged young woman, who cannot look kindly all at once upon the feminine ghosts of her "fiance's" past, or persuade herself to the entire satisfaction of her heart that such ghosts are not apt to intrude upon the present and the future. As the girlish little woman and the womanly little girl Miss Billie Burke is superb. She is an animated copy of everybody's idea of what a picture should be like that was called "Her First Dance," or "The Debutante." She is as fresh and as clean as a Christmas Supplement on satin. She is muslin and roses in the summer and white-fox and mistletoe in the winter. She is the incarnation of, "What are you doing on Sunday?" She is Sweet Seventeen.

MADAME LA COMTESSE.

And then the change from the lightly and laughingly jealous girl to the heavily and frowningly jealous married woman. The change does not suit Miss Billie Burke. The new atmosphere is too strong for her constitution. The comedy of the moist eye and the broken voice do not agree with her, and she does not agree with them. The actress is much more closely in touch, temperamentally, with Annie Hughes parts than with Ethel Irving parts. It is her natural mission to personate a June day, not an April day. It is not a case with pretty Billie Burke, as it is with outdoor "shows" in America—"Rain or shine." It is shine only. So long as she is on the light comedy note, she is safe as houses. When Jacqueline, now Madame la Comtesse, leaves the roof of her devoted husband, because she fancies he is beneath the roof of an old flame, and tears off to the flat of an imbecile admirer, to damage her reputation with a champagne supper, the actress's struggle with uncongenial elements begin in very real earnest. Not that there is anything serious in the situation itself, for the lover is of the Penley stamp, and talks precisely like that splendid comedienne, Miss Compton—an effect very strange and telling in a man. But unfortunately, a deal of inward weeping has to be indulged in, over a box of love suvenirs which are supposed to have a very pathetic meaning, and the call for emotion—if there "is" any call for it!—at once transforms Miss Billie Burke from a perfectly natural into a perfectly artificial figure. The moisture of the affair entirely spoils her appearance. She is like a once happy canary that has changed places with the goldfish.

A SCHOOL GIRL.

It was considered vitally necessary by dramatists not many years ago to have a pair of boy and girl lovers in every comedy or domestic drama. The girl, in white muslin, usually made her entrance by bounding lightly in from the garden, and putting her fingers over the eyes of the boy, who was seated on the sofa, and he had to guess who was at the other end of the fingers. I never see the delightful Miss Billie Burke without seeing also that girl lover. She is the little maid from school all over, from the crown of her curly head to the soles of her pattering feet. She is the feminine pickle of the county family which includes a haughty aunt in grey alpaca and a tiresomely paternal butler. Her long association with "April day" American comedy has done nothing to remove the impression. She is as much of a school girl to-day as she was when, a few years back, she was first brought to our notice, appropriately enough, by "The School Girl" at the Prince of Wales'.

BILLIE BURKE'S PEERAGE.

Miss Billie Burke was born in Washington, U.S.A., but bred in Regent's Park, N.W. How sweet she would look now on the Ornamental Waters, paddling about in "My little canoe" among those other ducks who cadge and quack for crumbs opposite the villa of George R. Sims! Miss Billie Burke, as well it can be understood, was pestered almost beyond endurance by "boy lovers" when she was in "The School Girl" at the Prince of Wales'—as well as in "The Duchess of Dantzic" 'on tour,' and in "The Blue Moon" at the Lyric, where, to her stage "boy lover," she sang so deliciously, "Sometimes I think that I love you, and sometimes I think that I don't." (Precisely the sentiments of Jacqueline!) Youthful peers hummed round her like bees about the honeysuckle—the simile is quite correct because it is inseparable from the engaging school girlishness of Miss Ellaline Terriss, who made that song famous; and boys of aristocratic blood, more or less blue, ran away from college and joined the Dantzic company as extra chorus men, that they might metaphorically curl up in the sunshine of her presence, or touch her hand in the dance, and so feel that life was worth living after all.

A PATHETIC CASE.

Really and truly and tearfully pathetic was the case of the noble young officer, entirely unknown to Miss Billie Burke, who died in a skirmish abroad, with her portrait next his heart. The incident explains the extraordinary prosperity of the picture-postcard trade. The portrait, stained with the poor young officer's blood, was sent to Miss Burke all the way from Tibet by a comrade who found it upon his friend's body, and who naturally concluded, since it was in an envelope together with a photograph of the deceased that the boy and girl were "pals," and perhaps engaged to one another. A letter of formal condolence accompanied the photographs; Miss Billie Burke had to admit to the writer that she had never in all her life seen the dead young officer in his, for she felt that silence in the matter might lead to some misunderstanding among his relatives.

THE PRISONER OF THE BASTILLE.

Messrs Smith and Carpenter have done it again, this time almost more so than before. Their production of Mr. Norman Forbes's play, "The Prisoner of the Bastille"—or rather Mr. Ernest Carpenter's production, for it is he who sees to the stage department of the Lyceum, and sees to it so uncommonly well—is one of the most thrilling, as well as one of the most gorgeous things, ever seen in London. Never in my experience of five-and-twenty years' professional play-going writes a correspondant have I known a theatre to be so shaken by the emotion and enthusiasm of an audience as the Lyceum was shaken at the first night. It was wonderful, and it was deserved. For "The Prisoner of the Bastille" is emphatically a first-class drama, containing all the most appealing elements of romance, mystery, and adventure—as what play could help containing such, that was adapted from "The Man in the Iron Mask!"—and it moves with a spirit and is acted with a vitality that are contagious, even to the soul of the most jaded stallite. Mr. Matheson Lang doubles the parts of hero and villain—Philippe Marchiali and Louis XIV.—with enormous success.

> In form and feature, face and limb,
> I grew so like my brother
> That folks got taking me for him,
> And each for one another.

Fortunately for Marchiali, the Bastille folks get taking the wicked Louis XIV. (?) for him, and in the end it is the Man in the Iron Mask who scores, and his twin-brother, Louis, who doesn't. But the game of "Who's Who in the Bastille"—to say nothing of who's who out of it—is a most exciting and adventurous game to both brothers while it lasts, and a most stirring one to look on at from the front. The drawbridge scene, with its thrilling escape of Philippe, is one of the greatest moments of the play, and will draw all London from over all of London's bridges, which may possibly have to be widened for the purpose.

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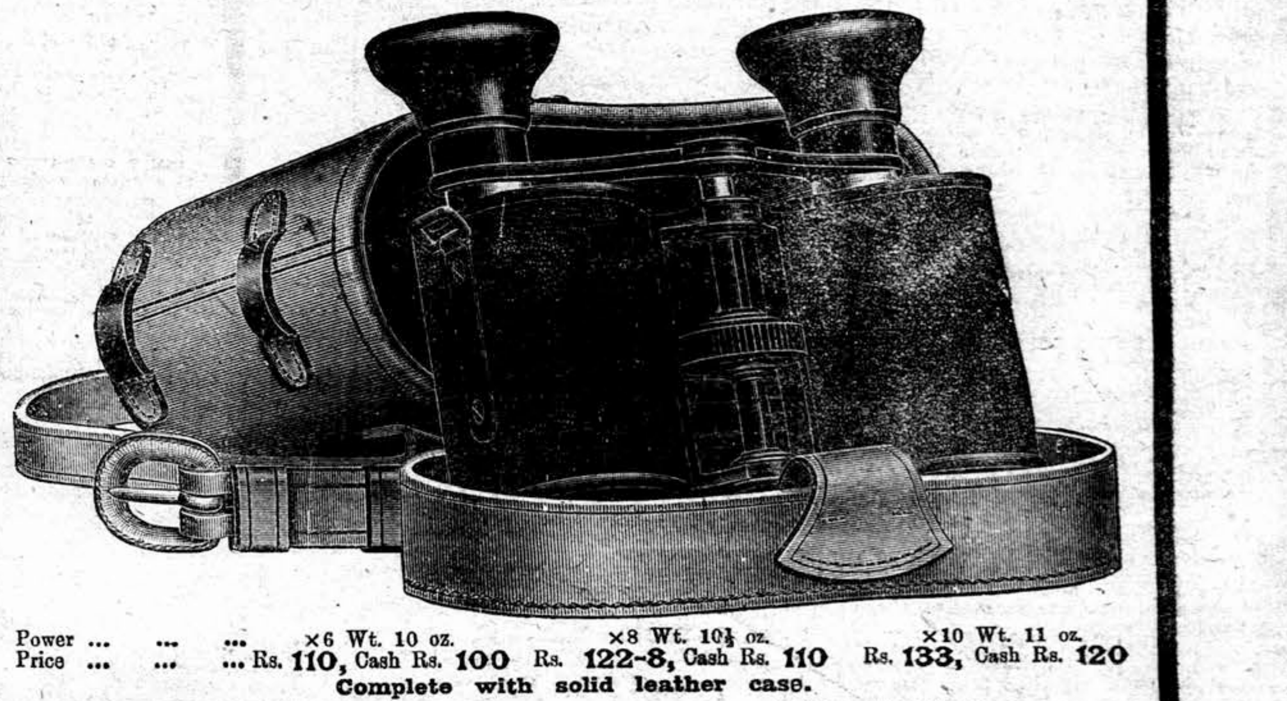

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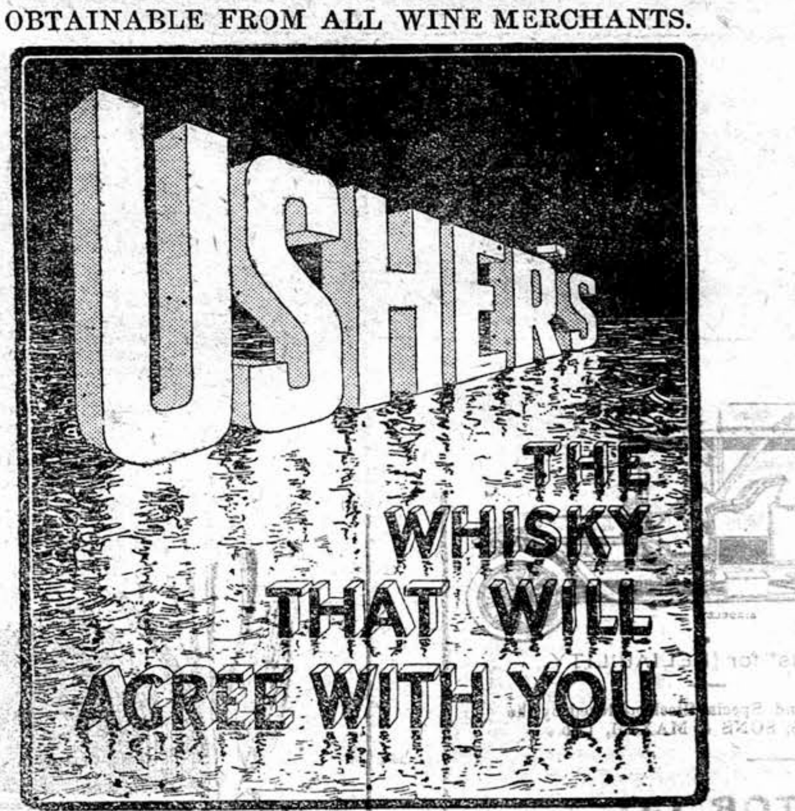

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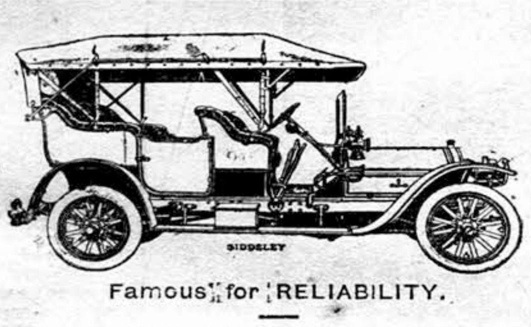

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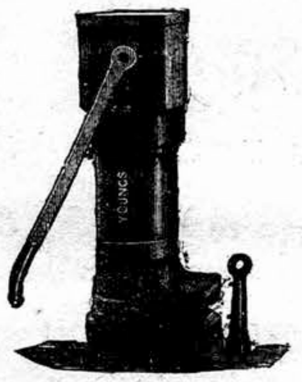

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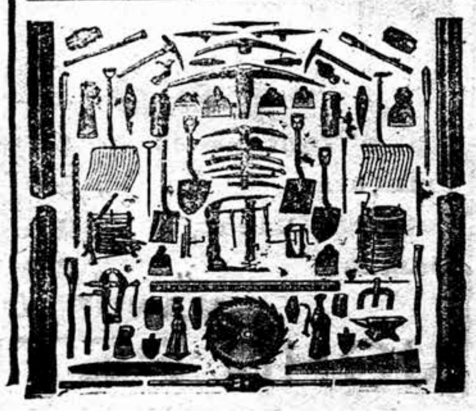

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